The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,152.—New Series. **BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1869.** Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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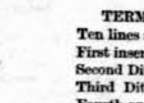
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18		Mar.
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	1
„ Cannanore	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Colombo	23	Arrives Calcutta	7

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

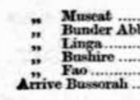
N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
		Mar.			Mar.
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

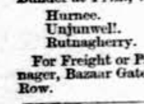
STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—
FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.



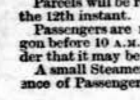
THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Columbian," (2180 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain G. Hyde, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 12th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

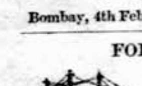
A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th February 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

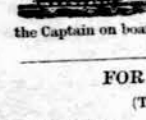


THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.

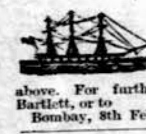


THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

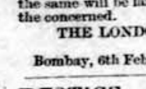


MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SONS' fine first class British built Ship "City of Bombay," Captain R. Adair, will sail positively for above Port on the 17th instant. For passage apply to the Captain on board, or at the office of

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)



THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Prince Oscar," Captain Long, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents Ship "Prince Oscar."

Bombay, 6th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ophelia," from Liverpool, are requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature and to pay their freight to us; also to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand.

Captain Stickland will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Stickland.

NOTICES.

THOMAS BEAR'S Celebrated

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO.

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LEDGER and a Copying Clerk wanted in a European Merchant's Office. Apply by letter, stating qualifications, &c., and salary expected "Exo," "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.—The Annual Sale of the Road Toll Farms, from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870, in the Colaba Sub-Collectorate, will be held at Alibagh on the 20th February 1869.

W. SALMON, Acting Sub-Collector.

Colaba, Sub-Collector's Office, Poinar, 6th February 1869.

LOST or STOLEN.—The under noted Cheque on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, drawn by Mr. Karsandas Madhavdas in favour of the undersigned, No. 63, for Rs. 4,000, dated 10th February 1869. Payment has been stopped at the Bank.

JOSUB HAJEE AHMED.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

STEAM SHIP "NEERA," having arrived with Cargo from Liverpool 14th December, and Mauritius 30th January, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

NOTICE.—COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—Tenders are hereby invited for a Contract to supply labour for the purposes of Screwing and Lashing Cotton at the abovenamed Company's Presses for a period of three years from 1st March next.

All Tenders must specify the rates for labour on Presses worked by Steam and by hand respectively.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders for the above will be received until the 19th instant, and any further information given by

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Secretaries, Colaba Press Company, Limited.

12th February 1869.

NOTICE to MARINERS.—The accompanying Notice is published for general information.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE, Master Attendant.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 10th February 1869.

NOTICE.—MASULIPATAM PORT LIGHT.—The Port Lantern of Masulipatam having been partially destroyed by fire, no light will be exhibited from the Flag-staff at that Port till further Notice.

H. D. E. DALRYMPLE, Master Attendant.

Madras, Master Attendant's Office, 9th January 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following Resolution passed at a Meeting of Shareholders of the Company held this day :—

"That the Directors be, and they are hereby authorized from time time, at their discretion, to sell all or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings of the Company, either by Public Auction or private contract, and to empower the purchasers of such or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings to take all necessary steps to recover the same, or at his or their discretion to compromise any or either of the debts sold to him or them with the debtor or debtors."

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th February 1869.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Oil and Water Colours, Brushes, Palettes, &c., &c.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CRESWICK DRAWING PAPER.—This has a rough surface and a light buff tint, and is better adapted for outdoor sketching than any other, as it takes colour freely without damping, and the under colours are not disturbed by being worked over.

FOR HOT CLIMATES IT IS INVALUABLE.

Sketch Blocks of the above may be had as follows :—

7 by 5 inches	Rs. 3 0 0	16½ by 11¼ inches	Rs. 14 0 0
10 by 7 „	„ 5 0 0	19 by 8 „	„ 10 8 0
12½ by 9 „	„ 7 8 0	20 by 15 „	„ 16 0 0
14 by 10 „	„ 9 8 0		

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PREPARED CANVASS of OIL PAINTING, In rolls containing six yards,—3 feet and 4½ feet broad.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS of MAGDALA and the HIGHLANDS OF ABYSSINIA, from drawings made by Major A.G.F. Hogg during the late Campaign.

*** The above are very beautifully executed, and measure 10 by 7 inches. The set consists of six views, each mounted upon card board. Price Rs. 15 per set.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the LATE KING THEODORE'S SON, Dejaz Alamaieo, just received.—Re. 1.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JAQUES' IMPROVED CROQUET SETS, with Boxwood Balls, and Mallets. These are much more serviceable and pleasanter to use than the cheaper kinds, and are well adapted to the use of Croquet Clubs. Price per set Rs. 45.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SALOON PISTOLS, of improved construction, No. 1, Rs. 25; No. 3, Rs. 30.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.

Apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

HALLUMS BROTHERS, Dealers in Chickens, Ducks, Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Sheep, &c., &c.

Ship Captains and others would find it to their advantage to deal with them.

H. Brothers solicit the kind patronage of the public and asks them to give the White Man a chance.

Orders received and punctually attended to.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY, (No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay.)

1, East Street, Poona,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Marsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain. do.
Black Satin do.
„ Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
„ Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
„ To fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

	Boots	
French Glove Kid (Emperor's)	do.	Dress.
All Patent „	do.	Dress.
Do. „ (with spur boxes)	do.	Dress.
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh	do.	Walking.
Memel top French Calf-Golosh	do.	Walking.
Calf Croquet	do.	Walking.
Enamelled Croquet	do.	Walking.
Do. Imitation Balmorals	do.	Walking.
Do. Plain	do.	Walking.
Morocco top Morocco Golosh	do.	Walking.
Kid do. do.	do.	Walking.
Brown Morocco (Chelsea)	do.	Walking.
Do. Calf Golosh	do.	Walking.
Canvas	do.	Walking.
Enamelled and Brown Napoleon	do.	Riding.

Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace.
Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kid Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Burnishers.

PRICE LISTS, containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, to purchase, a Tug Steamer for towing Boats in the Bombay Harbour. Full particulars regarding dimensions, power, daily consumption of Coal, and price to be forwarded to

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.

Landing Contractors G. I. P. Railway Company, Frere Bunder 6th February 1869.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WANTED, immediately an Engineer for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, one conversant with Mill Gearing, will be preferred. Applications, if accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received, and all information afforded, by the undersigned at the Registered Office of the Company at the residence of the Honourable Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, in Girgaum Back Road.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

4th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings and in the Old Commissariat Building. Also the premises in Forbes Street, adjoining Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s.

Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, two commodious Bungalows on the Bandora Hill, with Out-houses, Stables, &c., (formerly the Property of J. T. Ibbs, Esq., of the Indian Navy), commanding a desirable and an excellent view and open sea-breeze. For rent and particulars apply to C. & J. HORMUSJEE, at their Office, under the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

Representatives

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
Our own Brand

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	„ 22	„ 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„ 22	
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do	„ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule do	„ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	„ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21
Chablis, ditto	„ 22

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry	Rs. 74	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	„ 36	Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	„ 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	„ 27	„ 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	...

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 0
do. „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	„ 24 8	14-8
2nd „ Red seal—a good second quality Wine	„ 18 9	

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.
The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts. Rs. 27	per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„ „ 27	„
Fine Pale	„ „ 29	„
Superior Port	„ „ 27	„
Do. do.	Pints. „ 14	„
Brandy	„ „ 32	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
	No. 2 White Capsule	„ 32	„ 17
	„ 3 Green Seal	„ 24	„ —
	„ 1 Ruby Capsule	„ 40	„ 21
	„ 3 "Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„ 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	„ 25	„ 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	„ 15	„ —
	„ 3 „	„ 20	„ 11
	„ 2 c Blue Capsule	„ 24	„ 13
	„ 2 B „ „	„ 30	„ 16
	„ 2 Yellow Capsule	„ 36	„ 19
	„ 1 Two headed Eagle	„ 40	„ 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered :—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
Cognac, Sauternes.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta. Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND Co. (BOMBAY BRANCH,)
BOMBAY,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

IMPORTANT.

The following are the vessels advised with Wines on Board for our Bombay Branch :

"PRINCE OSCAR."
"KHORASAN."
"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."
"BENVOIRLICH."
"MELROSE."
"FERDINAND MERIC."
"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."
"PRINCE ALFRED."
"DILBHUR."
"GAULOIS."
"PEMBROKE CASTLE."
"NIGHT HAWK."
"STRATHBLANE."
"ROYAL ARTHUR."

The Wines are on the following respective vessels :—

"KHORASAN"
(Sailed 30th October).

SHERRIES, BOTTLED
PORT
BRANDY
WHISKEY
OLD TOM
VERMOUTH
LIQUEURS
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone.

"PRINCE OSCAR"
(Sailed 28th October).

CHAMPAGNES
LIQUEURS
OLD TOM
ORANGE BITTERS
GENEVA
GINGER WINE
GUINNESS'S STOUT
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons.
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
PORT
JAMAICA RUM.

"BENVOIRLICH."

CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR TIFFIN
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, such as
CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITTE
CHATEAU LATOUR.

"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNE, SIX KINDS
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons,

"PRINCE ALFRED."

BEER IN WOOD (BASS'S),
In Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
BRANDIES
CHAMPAGNES, SIX KINDS
SPARKLING MOSELLE
HOCKS, STILL & SPARKLING
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster.

"FERDINAND MERIC."

AFTER DINNER CLARET, HIGHEST BRAND
SAUTERNE
BRANDIES
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
CHAMPAGNES, FOUR KINDS
OLD TOM
WHISKEY, SCOTCH AND IRISH
HOLLANDS
JAMAICA RUM
ORANGE BITTERS
DUTCH LIQUEURS
VERMOUTH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."

MOSELLES, SPARKLING AND STILL
HOCKS, SPARKLING AND STILL
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
SHERRIES IN WOOD
(10 Different Brands);
PORT WINE, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER (Bottled by M. B. Foster)
PORT WINE IN PIPES
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
BRANDIES
LIQUEURS FRENCH
MARSALA
CHATEAU Y'QUEM
BURGUNDIES
STILL HOCKS.

"DILBHUR."

RHENISH WINE OR STILL HOCKS,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
BURGUNDIES
CREAM OF THE VALLEY
DUTCH LIQUEURS
DUBLIN STOUT
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons and H. Stone & Co.
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
EAU DE VIE OR LIQUEUR
BRANDY 20 YEARS OLD
SHERRIES IN WOOD
SHERRIES, BOTTLED

"GAULOIS"
(Direct from Bordeaux).

CHABLIS
SAUTERNE
CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, viz.,
CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITTE
CHATEAU LATOUR.

We have not received Invoices of Goods on board the other vessels, viz., "Pembroke Castle," "Night Hawk," and "Strathblane," having sailed only a short time prior to the latest London dates. In due course we shall detail the shipments.

PAYNE AND Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Custom House,
BOMBAY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

PAYNE AND Co.,
BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND Co. [BOMBAY BRANCH.]

TERMS.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	„

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.
Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.
London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.
By the last Mail Steamer.

Prime York Hams in Canvas.
Wiltshire Bacon in Cut.
Double Gloster Cheese do.
Cheshire do. do.
Gruyere do. do.
Stilton Cheese.
Cheddar do.

Mr. Neuberg receives a regular fortnightly supply of the above Provisions per Overland Route.

LIEBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
ANALYSED AND APPROVED BY DR. W. A. MILLER, F.R.S., KING'S COLLEGE.

The above just to hand in 4 ounce Jars and 2 „ Jars.

J. NEUBERG.

LIEBEG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Surpassing all other substitutes for the natural Food of Infants, more effectually promoting nutrition and health.

In 1 lb. Tins at 1 Rupee each.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' COCOA.
BY JAMES EPPS AND CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.
In 1 lb. Tins.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' COCOA NIBS.

J. NEUBERG.

POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE OF FOOD.

J. NEUBERG.

COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR.
In Tins of 28 lbs. each.

J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS' STOUT IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

J. NEUBERG.

BASS' PALE ALE IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

J. NEUBERG.

MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

J. NEUBERG.

COGNAC VIEUX.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY.	HAVANNAHS.
BURMAS.	MANILLAS.

J. NEUBERG.

LINDLEY and WARREN.
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.
Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TILL 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	„ 15 „
Postage Stamps	„ 5 „
Cabinet Portraits	„ 24 „
Large Groups and Portraits	„ 4 each

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SACHE and MURRAY beg to announce that their Series of VIEWS OF BOMBAY and VICINITY are now ready, to which they solicit public inspection.

Size of Plate, 12 in. by 10.
Price Rs. 2-8 per Copy,
or Rs. 2 per Copy to Subscribers for the whole Series of 50 Plates.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BROACH EXHIBITION.
FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO
SACHE AND MURRAY,
FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

Messrs. SACHE AND MURRAY,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND COLOURISTS,
Rampart Row, Next Door to Soundy & Co.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of
CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,
are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE FOLLOWING SUNDRIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY LATE STEAMERS.

Carte de Visite Albums in variety.
Scrap Albums of sizes.
Dela Rue's Travellers' Desks, leather or japanned tin, with protecting covers fitted.
Dela Rue's unfitted Writing Cases, 12 and 14 inches.
Allen's Registered Despatch Boxes, fitted.
Chubbs' Ditto in Japanned tin, with leather protecting covers.
Chubbs' Writing Boxes of sizes, with leather protecting covers.
Private Account and Memorandum Books, with or without locks, in great variety.
Prince of Wales' Courier Bags, morocco, with gilt lock and fastenings.
Dela Rues' Call Bells.
Chesterman's Measuring Tapes to 100 feet.
Chesterman's Metallic Tape Measures, 3ft., 6ft., 9ft., 12ft.
Elliott's Brass Parallel Rulers, bevilled edges, from 6 inches to 2 feet, in wood cases.
Sheets of Sectional Lines, 24 by 15, divided into 10ths.
Sets of Curves in Cardboard (60.)
Ditto in Zinc.
Playing Cards, Dela Rue's Moguls and all best patterns, a very choice selection.
Mahogany set Squares, open, ebony edges—67½ —60 ° — 45 ° —4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 inches.
Pearwood set Squares of sizes.
Boxwood Scales, 12 inches Architect's, Builder's, Oval.
Chubbs' Cash-Boxes, of sizes.
Dumpy Levels by Troughton and Simms, 14 and 10 inches
Stationery in great variety.
Mounted Drawing Paper, in rolls 25 yards, 40 in. wide
Land Surveying Chains, 100ft., 66ft.
Moist Colour Boxes, fitted by Winsor Newton.
Rolls of Sectional Paper, divided in 20ths, mounted on union 75 feet each, 17 inches wide.
Vellum Tracing Cloth, in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide.
Glazier's Diamonds (new patent.)
Compendium of Games.
Folding Iron Camp-beds, 6ft. 6in. by 2ft. 4 in. in canvas bags.
Drawing Paper, Double Elephant and Antiquarian.
Desk Knives, cocoa handles.
Mathematical Instrument Cases, from first to smallest size.
Prepared Canvas, in rolls 6 yards long, 36 inches wide.

NOTICES.

STEVENS' CIRCUS
CHANGE of PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.

GRAND GIFT NIGHT,
ON SATURDAY, 13th FEBRUARY,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
DAN RICE,
THE FAVOURITE CLOWN
AND
SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER.

ONE GOLD LEVER WATCH,
TWO GOLDEN SHAWLS,
AND
AN ENGLISH DAY CLOCK,
will be given away on this occasion.

☞ COME EARLY AND SECURE SEATS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. Ernest Siegfried was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st day of August 1868.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Subscribers who have not paid their Subscription for Captain J. W. Young's Memorial Fund are requested to pay into the New Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style and firm of Merwanjee & Co.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PATELL.
COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE MEHTA.

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th February 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive payment of premiums to the 15th instant from such of the members of the late 8th Bombay Laudable Society as are desirous of continuing their Insurances in the English Assurance Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Average Staters and Accountants. Our combined business will henceforth be conducted under the style of "Lidbetter & Wilson."

T. LIDBETTER.
G. R. WILSON.

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd February 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a strip of Land lying to the east of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, close to the Frere Bridge, on the south side of the Grant Road, will be put up to Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, 15th February 1869, at one o'clock P.M. For terms and particulars apply to

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 28th January 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain Corn Mills, Clothing, &c., will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway, on Monday next, the 8th instant, and every subsequent day until further notice.

Terms—Cash; the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 6th February 1869.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stores, Byculla, on Friday the 12th February, at 2 P.M., if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A 20 H. P. Horizontal high-pressure Stationary Engine, by Edwin Maw, of Doncaster.

The Engine is second-hand, in good repair, the 12 ft. Driving Wheel being fitted with spur gearing. Can be seen by application at the Storekeeper's Office, G. I. P. R., Byculla.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a third Dividend, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 3 (Rupees Three) per Share, on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M., 4 P.M. and on every following Wednesdays during the same hours.

JNO. A. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th Jan., 1868.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Bombay Oil Works Company (Limited.)

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 18th day of February, 1869, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attornies (or Vakeels), if any, to Messieurs Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Sudanund Balcrustna, the Liquidators of the said Company, at their office, No. 30, Apollo Street, Bombay, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators or by their Attornies or Vakeels to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1869, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Chambers of the sitting Judge of the said Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 21st day of January 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for alls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,
also
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra" :—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS.	Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.
FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.	Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.
FOR WEDDINGS.	Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.
FOR MOURNING.	Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.
FOR INFANTS.	Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores, Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NOTICES.

ICE MACHINES.—Just to hand a fresh stock of Carries' Ice-Making Machines, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

To make 2½ lbs. each operation ....Rs. 125
„ „ 4½ „ „ „ .... „ 225

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY and NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.) Sole Agents for Bombay, Soundy & Co., Rampart Row.

Prices.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro-plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, ornamented, exterior richly Electro-silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro-plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors pure gold Electro-plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Board-ship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY. Size.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; Pen Box and Tray; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; procelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer*; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

Soundy & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer.

Size.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7 inches. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS.
(SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)
This admirable Binocular has
THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings, in Sling Case.........Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings, in Sling Case ... „
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings, in Sling Case ... „

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver Telescope, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eyepiece for viewing the sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case, thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany, with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete.........Rs. 400.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

SILVER AND ELECTROPLATED WARE.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

SECURE IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

ICE MAKING MACHINES.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.
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ARGAND, ARGYLE, AND KEROSINE LAMPS.
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CONCERTINAS, FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS.
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SCIENTIFIC SURVEYING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
STATIONERY AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.
COPYING PRESSES.
MORDAN'S GOLD PENCIL CASES.
PRESENTATION SILVER WARE.
TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.
PORTABLE TENT LAMPS.
PURE CHARCOAL FILTERS.
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
PORTMANTEAUS AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.
MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.
CHESTS OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
GAZOGENES OR SODA WATER MACHINES.
STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES.
LETTER SCALES AND PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES.
OFFICE AND FANCY INKSTANDS.
FIRE RESISTING DEED BOXES.
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—TO CONTRACTORS, BLACKSMITHS and OTHERS—NOTICE.—There will be sold, by Public Auction, at the Company's property, Mazagon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February proximo, at 3 P.M. The Materials of a large Magazine, together with the right of quarrying to a certain level, Sundry lots of Anvils, Bellows, Forges, Blocks, Iron work for Waggons, Punching and Shaping Machines, 2 Stationary Engines (one 14 and one 40 Horse Power) Locomotive Engine, Contractors' Waggons, rails for Permanent Way, dressed stone and sundry other articles.

Terms.—A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be made at the time of purchase and the balance before removal.

All lots to be removed within 7 days, or they will be resold and the Deposit forfeited.

The above can be inspected on application to Mr. George Gahagan, Traffic Superintendent on the Works, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited.)

Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1869.

CHRONOGRAPHS, showing to the 5th part of a Second the length of time elapsed during any Operation, Scientific Observations, Races, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the ate Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muiscal Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

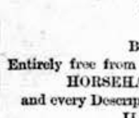
AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.



ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

HEAL and SON'S
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates,
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull, nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	540
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1250
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	780 C.
1,080,000	1,000	500	,,11-14	Do. New	300
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	£50	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...		500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	390 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1650
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1440
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	680
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1100
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	34
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	210

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	106
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0 13/32d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 9/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 ⅜d. to 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Spanish Dollars	,,	225
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
German Crowns	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	10[illegible]
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-8

CALCUTTA [illegible] FEBRUARY 1869.

Government Papers were in demand, and every description slightly advanced in price. 4 per cents., one lot sold at Rs. 5-6 and three or four at Rs. 5-4 discount; the market was firm at the latter rate. Several purchases of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were made at Rs. 8-4 premium. 5½ per cents. were bought at Rs. 12-8 premium, and towards the afternoon, prices had upward tendency.

The sales of Bank of Bengal shares reported to-day were of 1 for Rs. 1,650, a few at Rs. 1,640 and 1,635 each; a good batch was offered for sale in the afternoon, at lower figure, without finding a buyer.

National Bank shares were bought at Rs. 139.

Several transactions took place in Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 42, 43, and 45.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 197½.

Purchases of Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were effected at Rs. 205.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were bought, for an order, at Rs. 400 per full share and Rs. 200 per half share.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares sold yesterday, at Rs. 60.

Purchases of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were made this afternoon: a small lot at Rs. 70 and a larger number at Rs. 67. These shares are getting scarce in the market.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

We are unable to report any improvement in the freight market, the demand for tonnage continues as slack as ever and rates may be quoted at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton lower.

For London the Freight for jute has declined 5s. per ton, about 1,200 tons have been shipped at £1-17-6 to £1-15 per ton, and the article is scarce at the latter rate; in seeds there has been no business; about 500 tons of saltpetre have been placed at £1 per ton and sugar at £1-2-6 per ton; cotton, has been shipped to some extent at £2 to £2-7-6 per ton. We quote to-day's rates at:

Jute £1-15-0 per ton.
Cotton £2-0-0 to £2-5 per ton.
Saltpetre £0-17-6 to £1-0 per ton.
Rice £1-0-0 to £1-2-6 per ton.

For Liverpool we have little to say. Several attempt have been made to fix another for this port, but sufficient cargo has not been forthcoming to inducea gents to lay their vessels on. The *Khandeish* and *Baroda* have engaged small lots of cotton, at £2-5 per ton.

For Dundee there is very little demand, £2 per ton was offered to Colonial built ships, without leading to business.

For the United States, two fine new iron ships have been chartered at 10 dlrs. per ton for seeds and measurement goods, and 7 dlrs. and 8 dlrs. per ton for saltpetre.

For Mauritius, bazaar very dull, re-let orders at Rs. 1-3 per bag.

For Colombo, one charter, at 14 annas per bag.

For the West Indies no demand for rice tonnage whatever; coolies £12 per head.

Grand total ships not fixed 22 tonnage, tons 25,098.

CARRINGTON & Co., 4, Clive Street.

8th February 1869.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	255 to 256
Vingoria	240 to 242
Dharwar, Sawginned	265
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	274 to 276
Hingunghat	286 to 287
Broach N.G.	276 to 277
Do. M.G.	288 to 290
Veeravul	255 to 260
Khandeish Barsee	272 to 273

Ready sales 2,075 Candies. Market active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Marker, Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, on medical certificate, from Ferozepore.
Langmore, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Gwalior.
Murphy, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B. Medical Service, on leave, from Mhow.
Biden, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Ellichpoor.
Tyler, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Mein, Brigadier General, Royal Artillery on duty, from Secunderabad.
Kerrich, Captain, Brigade Major, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Coles, Lieutenant, 9th Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Brady, Surgeon, 8th King's Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Phillips, Captain, B. Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe, (on the 13th).
Biden, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe, (on the 13th).
Thoyts, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Sorell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Malligaum.
Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mhow.
Lukin, Major, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Mhow.
Morant, Lieutenant, Royals, on leave, to Deolalee.
Barclay, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign Thomas Shore, of the Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the Service on a pension of £180 per annum from the 17th instant. He has permission to proceed to England, and to receive his stipend there.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Major T. T. Turton, Madras Staff Corps.
Captain G. Phillips, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Etheridge, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major J. Y. Smith, Examiner Medical Accounts, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 19th February instant, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major P. Dods, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G. O. No. 504, dated 29th July 1868, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain H. Purcell, Invalid Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his Invalid Pay within the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

Lieutenant Charles Crawford Yates Butler, 76th Foot, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O. G. I., No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 3rd July 1867, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Staff appointment Second Wing Subaltern, 8th Regiment N. I.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 560, 2nd October 1867, sanctioning a new description of cooking utensils, &c., for European troops, it is directed that, in the table therewith published opposite "Baskets 30" diameter, 9" deep," the figure 1 in the column "Length of time to last" be omitted, and a remark, to "be supplied when worn out by fair wear and tear," be substituted opposite the item.

The Government of India has ruled that if an Officer, whilst on furlough under the Rules of 1868, is transferred to another appointment, he will still continue to draw the furlough pay as before, whatever the emoluments of the new appointment may be, but the Officer acting in the latter will of course be restricted to half Staff salary. In the event of an Officer's appointment being abolished during his absence on furlough he would cease to have any claim to half the Staff salary, and would revert to the furlough pay of his Military rank, and it would rest with the department under which he might have been employed to represent the case for the special orders of Government, if the abolition should have been unexpected, or the circumstances such as to deserve special consideration.

The following promotion is made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 27th January 1869, consequent on the arrival of Captain J. S. D. Bolton from England:—

Captain J. S. D. Bolton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, vice Lieutenant W. T. Keays, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

The following promotion is made:—Cardre 5th Regiment N. L. I.—Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Adam George Forbes Hogg to have the position of Captain from the 25th January 1869, vice Danvers, deceased.

The furlough to Europe granted to Assistant Surgeon S. O'B. Banks in General Orders Nos. 444 and 582, dated respectively the 8th July and 9th September 1868, is under the Furlough Rules of 1854.

Referring to the form of Statement of Leave published in General Order No. 67, dated 27th January last, the leave taken by Officers is to be calculated by years and days only, and not by years, months, and days. The amended form of the Statement of Service published in General Order above-quoted can be obtained from the Adjutant General's Office, Poona.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Maximilien Henri Pierret as Consul for France at Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major T. Thatcher to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Poona District during the absence of Major J. H. Henderson on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Captain H. S. Daniell to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur District.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date of the departure on furlough to Europe of Captain F. P. Bartholomew, District Superintendent of Police in the Kulladghee District:—

Lieutenant G. H. F. Codrington to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kulladghee District until further orders.

Lieutenant F. T. Stock to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Poona District, until further orders.

Mr. Hector Cameron to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District until further orders.

Messrs. G. Ayerst and S. H. Phillpotts respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Surat on the 1st instant.

Mr. G. Ayerst, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his office on the 2nd instant and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Azum Lujjashunker Moolshunker, Mamlatdar of Wagra, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damother assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona on the 3rd instant.

Azum Balkrishna Babajee Nagnath, Mamlutdar of Kurjut, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Tanna District.

The following extract from the "London Gazette" of the 22nd December 1868 is published for general information:—

"INDIA OFFICE, 8th December 1868.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Frank H. Souter, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

Captain F. P. Bartholomew, District Superintendent of Police in the Kulladghee District, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from 2nd March next, previous to his departure on furlough.

Mr. R. W. Hunter assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Judge and Session Judge of the Rutnagherry District on the 4th instant.

G. S. Lynch, Esq., and R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Attorney for Paupers on Tuesday the 9th instant.

Azum Trimbuklal Madhewjee, Acting Mamlutdar of Matur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Kaira District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. W. H. Havelock, Acting Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, in Government Notification dated the 30th September last, is cancelled, and that Officer is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from or after the 5th March 1869.

Mr. Leibschwager, Superintendent Customs Preventive Service, having returned to his duty on the 30th ultimo from the two months' privilege leave granted to him from the 26th December 1868, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon A. de Souza, in charge of the Bandora Dispensary, is allowed leave for six months, to proceed to Europe, under Section 12 Clause I., of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon M. F. Pereira is appointed to the charge of the Medical duties at Alibaug.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., are, at the request of the Government of India, placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces, for employment as Assistant Principal of the Roorkee College, from the date on which he is relieved by Lieutenant Willans, R.E., who is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo.

Lieutenant A. R. Seton, R.E., received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Sattara, from Lieutenant F. J. Willans, R.E., on the forenoon of the 1st February 1869.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. Le Messurier, R.E., Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. W. Clark, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is admitted to the Service from 30th January 1869, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The Rev. W. Clark is appointed to act as Chaplain of Colaba during the Rev. W. Maule's absence on privilege leave.

The Rev. J. Churchill, M A., Chaplain of Sattara, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 20th February (instant).

The Rev. C. Kirk, Junior Chaplain, is appointed to do duty at the Presidency until further orders.

NOTIFICATION BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Mr. Charles Albert Winter as a Vakeel of the Court.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. McMinn, 3rd Assistant Collector of Tanna, is appointed Vice-President of the Local Fund Committees of the Alibaugh and Penn Talookas, and also a member of the District Local Fund Committee of that Sub-Collectorate.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Captain M. J. J. Mignon, Staff Officer at Hydrabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Hydrabad District.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Mr. W. Turnbull, Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Right Bank Survey, has been allowed one month's privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH FEBRUARY.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
China ...	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Liverpool, Dec. 14.
	Tyrrell	Morgan	Moulmein, Dec. 28.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Kutch Mandvie, Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Hydree	Nacoda	Jedda and Hoodeida.
	Falkland	Pender	Moulmein.
	Sultan Basha	Nacoda	Cochin and Alleppy.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque Hyacinth, Brown, to Colombo.
Barque Arctic, Nordbeck, to Akyab.
Barque Chloris, Lund, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Rothsay, to Liverpool.
Ship Queen of the Lakes, to Liverpool.
Steamer Taptee, to Kutch.
Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Neera, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 6 Asia (s) .... Irvins .... Madras, Jan. 20.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 6 Rising Sun .... —— ...... ——

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 10th, 7-15 A.M.—Mail steamer "Surat" from Suez anchored at 6 A.M.

GWADUR, 10th, 7-45 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" leaving Gwettur.

KURRACHEE, 10th, 12-25 P.M.—Steamer "Mahratta" with Overland Mails sailed for Bombay at 8 A.M.

KURRACHEE, 11th, 9-55 A.M.—Steamer "Comorin" with Overland Mails arrived from Bombay at 1-20 A.M.

GALLE, 10th, 9-20 A.M.—Mail steamer "Mooltan" from Calcutta anchored at 9 A.M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

NAGPORE, 10th, 7 P.M.—Interruption Seonee since 5 A.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 5th, 6th and 8th February.
From United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th and 9th February.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th February are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max*	Min.
From Kurrachee	7 26	0 16
,, Calcutta	19 10	9 15
,, Madras	27 35	7 47

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

* High Max. owing to press of work.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Feb. 13	Saturday	Mar. 27
,,	,, 20		Apr. 3
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 10
,,	Mar. 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 20	,,	May 1

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 19th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Apr. 2
,,	Mar. 5	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Apr. 16
,,	Mar. 19	,,	May. 14

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
Overland Mail	Feb. 13th	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Feb. 19th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	Feb. 19th.	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The following alterations of Trains will take place on and after Monday, the 15th February, 1869:—

The Train for Sholapoor will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M.

The Up Mail Train will leave Sholapoor at 6-15 A.M., reaching Bombay at 10-10 P.M.

The 9-0 A.M. Train from Bombay will start at 9-15 A.M.

The North Eastern Up Mail Train will leave Nagpore at 8-0 A.M. instead of 7-45 A.M.

The Train leaving Mahim at 9-40 P.M. on Sundays will leave at 9-10 P.M.

A First and Second Class Carriage will be attached to the Goods Train leaving Narel at 5-40 A.M. on Mondays for the accommodation of Passengers.

For details see Company's Time Bill.

WALTER KNOX, General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th February 1869.

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL.

A Public Meeting of the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 15th instant, at 5 P.M., for the presentation of an Address and Testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY has kindly consented to preside.

Bombay, 10th February 1869.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, 12th February, at 5 P.M., in the Boys' School. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

A Sermon will be preached in Trinity Church, Sonapore, in aid of the funds of the Institution on the Sunday following (Feb. 14) at the 6 P.M. service, by the Right Reverend the Bishop.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

COXE—January 31st, at Lahore, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel H. W. H. Coxe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—DELMERICK—February 2nd, at Christ Church, Rawul Pindee, by the Rev. A. W. Irwin, M.A., Mansel Armstrong, Esq., Lieutenant H. M. 20th Hussars, to Josephine Louisa, eldest daughter of J. G. Delmerick, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner.

LANG—HOLBROW—February 2nd, at TRINITY Church Syalkot, by the Rev. J. B. D'Aguilar, B.A., the Rev. J. P. Lang, Missionary of the Church of Scotland, Syalkot, son of the Rev. G. Lang, of Glassford, Scotland, to Frances Anne, daughter of the late Colonel Holbrow, Bengal Army.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1869.

A STRIKING paragraph which we yesterday quoted from the *Pioneer* will be read with astonishment and concern—may we not add incredulity?—all over India. Not that we wish to imply any captious doubt affecting the general authenticity of semi-official news published by the Allahabad journal, but that we prefer to doubt the information rather than believe that the Duke of Argyll has initiated or sanctioned the acts of folly imputed to him. What do we read? That "peremptory instructions" have been received by Lord Mayo to place Colonel This in one office and Colonel That in another; to make an order that a literary Civilian of shining ability should confine himself to the compilation of a "Gazetteer"; and finally these "peremptory instructions" command the Viceroy himself to travel in Rajpootana next cold season—the last being a bill drawn at a long date, and implying Divine foresight on the part of his Grace of Argyll. Our contemporary is cautious enough to say that no information has reached him in one respect. He does not know "that the Viceroy has been consulted on any one of these points." With the comment of the *Pioneer*, that "such dictation on the part of the India Office is intolerable," we cordially agree.

Now, if the statements here made be true, we say, without the slightest hesitation, that, however unfit Lord Mayo may be to fill the responsible post of Viceroy of India, the Duke of Argyll is far more unfit to perform the delicate and momentous duties of Secretary of State. No Minister of the Crown would have ventured to address to Lord Dalhousie, or even to Lord Canning, an order like that which the Duke of Argyll is said to have forwarded to Lord Mayo. The real grit of the new Viceroy—should the story be true—will now be tried in the fire; and we venture the opinion that he knows enough of the temper of Parliament to be aware that, were he to refuse obedience flatly the Westminster Dictator would meet with scant sympathy there. But any appeal to Parliament would only intensify the evil of home interference. It is bad to have a meddling Secretary of State; a meddling Parliament, swayed to and fro by party spirit, and open to the intrigues of paid agents, would be an unmixed curse. Yet, what other remedy than an appeal to Parliament is open to a Viceroy, insulted by orders like those we have cited? If Lord Mayo gives way, there is an end of the Government of India in India—at least for this *régime*. A revolution will have been effected; India will be governed directly from the palace which overlooks the Green Park; and the Secretary of State will be able to dictate orders such as no Home Minister dare send to the meanest mayor in Great Britain; no Colonial Minister to the poorest colony; no Commander-in-Chief even to the most obsequious Colonel; and such as only my Lord Duke would send to his Grace's Major Domo. Sir John Lawrence is reported to have said that the India Office must have contemplated the appointment of a footman as his successor; and, if the statement of the *Pioneer* be accurate, Sir John had clearly formed a correct estimate of the animating spirit and policy of the Indian Department at home. But, however yielding Lord Mayo may have been as member of a party, we cannot believe that Lord Mayo, as Viceroy of India, will prove to be made of the poor stuff indicated by the trenchant remarks of the late Governor-General. Indeed, we prefer to doubt, until confirmed as indisputable, the grave statements of the *Pioneer*; for although the Duke of Argyll is a little prone to supercilious arrogance, he has not yet shown himself to be—the phrase will out—a presumptuous and colossal blunderer.

The only fitting answer to his Grace's orders—if he has sent them—would be to treat them as a joke, and to forward home "peremptory instructions" that the Secretary of State should appoint Mr. This and Sir That to be the heads of such and such departments in the India Office. The instructions would be just as appropriate in the one case as in the other; but the retort from Calcutta would be deserved. Another mode, more dignified and equally effective, would be to consider said orders as *non-avenue*. In any case, Lord Mayo is bound to risk his recall, which, under the circumstances, unless England has been more degraded by her public men than we are willing to believe, would be followed by the forced resignation of his Grace of Argyll.

THE alterations recently announced in the subordinate justiciary Bench of this Presidency have not been received with any great satisfaction by the native press. The whole change that has been made, though it has improved the position of the Native Bench by at least fifty per cent., has hardly called forth a single expression of thankfulness or satisfaction. This was, of course, in some degree to be expected. The native press is, as a rule, in the hands of a set of unfledged or half-fledged writers, whose occupation, like that of young crows, is to gobble and to croak. For them nothing less than a liberal distribution of Chief Justiceships would be a fitting tribute to native talent and native worth. The fact is, that these young gentlemen, raised by their education—superficial and imperfect as it is—far above the level of their former compeers, and removed from all those chastening influences which at a public school and a University in England force even a conceited man to take something like a true measure of himself, appropriate all that the State bestows on them, by way of encouragement to better things, as the price and token of their own extraordinary merits. Though cultivated men, in a sense, they are not *formed* men, in calm possession of developed faculties, with a proper conception of the society they are placed in, and with just and reasonable aims. Raised by the bounty of Government for the most part from extreme poverty, it is not altogether unnatural that they should grow somewhat dizzy with their elevation, and crave all things as the due of themselves and their own particular clique.

The spirit that really animates the kind of comments on public affairs that we are noticing is evident no less from what is passed over than in what is dwelt on. No remark ever occurs on any interchange of the European officers of Government. Promotion, degradation, or removal of these gentlemen, though attended often with the most important consequences to the people they govern, is treated with silent indifference by these censors of the Executive. One officer may be sent as Judge or Collector to a district with whose language and people he is utterly unacquainted. He may be withdrawn from one in which his powers for good have obtained the highest possible development; where his personal influence and the confidence he commands are producing marked advance in the path of genuine civilization. He may be denied all that his merit should have won, or be advanced in profligate disregard of the public interests. Yet as long as it is only a question between the European governing class and the mute mass of the governed, criticism is dumb and blind. It is when one of the educated aspirants to rule comes into competition with some European officer that the eyes of the censors are opened, and the full-mouthed chorus of adulation or complaint begins. No evil motive, no base truckling to popularity, or even base lust of patronage, can ever have actuated a Governor who has superseded a European by a native officer; no converse change can ever be "understood," except so far as to form the ground for interminable grumblings, and for the imputation of those weak, unworthy personal motives which form the usual limit of these writers' experience. Though they have means of information which we of the English press cannot command, though they ought to feel by instinct a sympathy with the masses of their countrymen under everything that affects them for good or ill, which can be attained by a foreigner only of enlarged philanthropy and imaginative power, their range of vision is practically confined to the interest of themselves and their school-mates in the distribution of the State's loaves and fishes.

If our native contemporaries would abandon this style of criticism, and apply themselves fairly to the consideration of the measures of Government on their merits, they would have much to teach us and their rulers. Their point of view, if fairly and intelligently taken, is one from which, without in many cases adopting it, the Government ought to endeavour at least to see how projected changes work; and while we of the European press may fairly expect to contribute the most really progressive aliment to public discussions, the difficulties of any given course, and the circumstances to which it must be fitted, might be best illustrated by native papers genuinely national in feeling, but enlightened, of wide sympathies, and, above all, disinterested. Let our native contemporaries look back at some of their recent remarks—let them look a little further back at what was written on the subject of the Shrievalty a couple of months ago—in the light of the principle we have endeavoured to enforce; and they will find that their part has not been quite a worthy one The great function of Government is not after all, to provide fat places for ambitious striplings, or the function of the press a one-sided partisanship. True influence must be sought and gained by real elevation of thought and feeling; not by indiscriminate cavilling, or by the querulous laments of a morbid self-esteem.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* has at length condescended to endorse her Majesty's appointment of Mr. Frank Souter "to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India." The fact is recorded under the heading "Judicial Department," whereas the exclusive notification of appointments which previously appeared was placed under the "Military Department." From this it is apparent that, although the *London Gazette*, the *Government of India Gazette*, and the Order itself, only recognize distinctions of ranks, some Bombay officials have taken upon themselves to improve the statutes and to institute a distinction of classes in an order of chivalry. In the roll of the Order the name of Mr. Souter, and of all other civilians, will appear side by side with the Military and politico-Military Companions, Knights and Knights Grand Crosses; but in Bombay some clerks are gifted with a fastidious sense of propriety so refined and delicate that they cannot suffer the name of a judicial officer to appear in the same category with those of Governors and Colonels, even though their Royal Mistress has so placed it on a nobler page than that furnished by any organ open to the manipulation of super-sensitive officials. The fact, however, that sets this absurd transaction in its true light is, that Mr. Souter actually got his reward for a bit of brilliant military workmanship! May we be so daring as to indulge in a hope that, should it be the privilege of any subordinate Bombay official to compile a formal notification of Her Majesty's gracious pleasure, at some future day, he will be obliging and obedient enough to frame the notification in the spirit of the original Royal act, and not affix some paltry interpretation of his own upon the statutes of a Knightly Order?

THE "Bombay Government Gazette" of yesterday publishes rules for the administration of the Survey Settlement in supersession of those now in force.

MAJOR T. THATCHER has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Poona District during the absence of Major J. H. Henderson on furlough to Europe.

GOVERNMENT has caused to be published in the official "Gazette" a list of European Justices of the Peace ordinarily resident in Bombay. They number 149— (including a dozen absent in Europe.) Is this a broad hint to the said Justices that they should attend to their duties and control the Municipal Commissioner?

WITH a view to give effect to the provisions of Act XXIX. of 1865 section 3, it has been declared by the Government of Bombay that the Portuguese settlement of Goa is foreign territory, and that it will henceforth be treated as such, as regards the payment of duty upon all goods passing into or out of the settlement, to or from British territory. The official "Gazette" notifies the routes by which goods will be permitted to pass into and out of the settlement.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the proposal of the Resident of Hyderabad to allot Rs. 71 lakhs for expenditure on the Public Works of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during 1868-69.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore has at present 17,179 persons employed on public works, amongst which are improvements and extensions of the roads within the Jeypore Raj. His Highness has also expended Rs. 20,000 on the purchase of grain for distribution to the poorer classes, and has abolished all sorts of taxation on grain within his territory, in perpetuity, to enable the Mahajuns to import freely without the interference of the Jeypore Durbar.

DR. KIRK, the acting British Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, issued the following notice on the 12th November last:—

Whereas His Highness Seyd Majid has issued a Proclamation that from the 25th Rejeb 1285 (11th November 1868) until the 25th Rejeb 1286, the various coins now in use shall maintain their former values, but that on the 25th day of Rejeb 1286, or twelve lunar months from the present date, the German Crown, known as "Shami," alone shall be the dollar of Zanzibar and standard of account.

Notice is hereby given that in the settlement of claims before the British Consular Court within the next twelve months, as expressed in His Highness's Proclamation, each coin will be reckoned as formerly, but that after the 25th day of Rejeb 1286 all money will be estimated at its intrinsic value, as determined by the Bombay Mint, the German Crown being the Unit.

The proclamation above referred to is thus translated:—

Seyd Majid bin Saheed to all who may see this; know that from this date to the end of one lunar year the American coin and the coins of other countries shall pass in our kingdom at their present established values, and that after the end of one year from this date all money shall circulate at its market value without price fixed by us. Only the Silver Dollar known as "Shami" (or German Crown) shall be our standard dollar and unit of account throughout our Kingdom. Written by order of the Sultan by his servant Soliman bin Ali. 25th Rejeb 1285 (11th November 1868.)

THE townspeople of Gokurn, in the talooka Coompta, of the Canara Collectorate, being desirous that taxes should be imposed for municipal purposes, Act XXVI. of 1850 has been declared to be in force there from 1st March next.

INVALIDS and time-expired men from Poonamallee, Saint Thomas' Mount, and Fort Saint George were to proceed to Beypore by the 7 A.M. train on the 8th instant from Madras and Avady stations, and to embark at Beypore on or about the 10th instant for Bombay, to proceed thence to England by the next Overland troop-ship.

UNDER the heading of "Opium Smuggling in Bombay," the "Englishman" informs us that "the Government of Bengal reported that the operations of the special police force at a cost of Rs. 309 per mensem, which was sanctioned for the purpose of checking the smuggling of opium by railway passengers, have resulted in the realization by Government of Rs. 6,083-4 from the sales of confiscated opium and fines, during the six months ending 31st July 1868. These results being very satisfactory, the Government of India in the Financial Department sanctioned the continuance of the establishment up to 30th September last."

IT has been decided (we learn from the "Englishman") that until further orders, European general courts-martial for the trial of non-military offences are to consist of a president and twelve members, and for the trial of military offences of a president and ten members. Members in waiting will not be required in addition, and no officer of less than three years' service is to sit on such courts-martial.

WE hear that the Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Services has prohibited medical officers from recommending the removal of public servants from one station to another on the score of ill health. If a public servant is ill, he must be reported sick. If it be considered that the station, in which he is serving, is inimical to his constitution, and that he is likely to have better health elsewhere, he must still be reported sick and unfit for duty for the time, and be dealt with accordingly. The Inspector-General appears to be of opinion that it is highly detrimental to the public service that a medical officer should recommend a change of station to a public servant, because the one in which the latter is serving is not exactly suited to his constitution or to his taste. If we remember rightly, a similar suggestion was made to the Medical Department by the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army in 1865, and a Circular was issued accordingly, but it has remained a dead letter. *Indian Daily News.*

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION CHARGES.

SOME sharp correspondence seems to have taken place between the Under Secretary of State for India and the Secretary to Her Majesty's Treasury, in reference to the Government that should be charged with certain items of expenditure incurred in the late Abyssinian Expedition. The arrangement was, that the ordinary pay of the troops of the Indian Establishments employed in the Expedition should be paid from the Indian Revenues, subject to the condition, that, when it should be necessary to replace any portion of the force withdrawn, the whole expense, consequent thereon, should be repaid to the Indian Government. Accordingly under this arrangement, H. M.'s Government was called upon for repayment of the expenses incurred on account of such number of men as the monthly muster rolls of the several regiments, European and native, for the period during which the troops of the Indian Government were absent from India, shall show to be in excess of the average number borne on the muster rolls of the same regiments from April 1866 to March 1867. To this proposal "my Lords Commissioners" see no objection; but when they insist that the full pay of such of the European troops employed in the expedition and which were about to return to England *without relief*, should be chargeable to the revenues of India, the Secretary of State decidedly objects, arguing that, had the troops in question proceeded direct to Europe, their pay would have become chargeable to the Imperial Funds from the date of their embarkation, and the fact of their having been diverted to Abyssinia furnishes no reason why India should continue to bear it beyond that date. This reasoning seems to have had the desired effect, for the Secretary to the Treasury makes no reply, and the Secretary of State for India has directed that the pay of the troops above alluded to should be chargeable to Her Majesty's Government.—*Madras Athenæum.*

PRINCE AZEEM JAH.

A CORRESPONDENT, for whose sources of information our contemporary vouches, has sent to the *Madras Athenæum* the following remarks, relative to the affairs of this Prince:—"I observe in your issue of to-day an article copied from the *Friend of India* containing some preliminary abuse of native Princes and their 'paid agents' (unpaid agents are the rule I suppose) and concluding with 'the simple facts' connected with Azeem Jah's debts and the measures adopted by Government to settle them. Concerning the above, which is only a specimen of the *Friend's* stupid rancour against his political opponents, it is scarcely worth saying anything, for rancour is not without its advantage. A frenzied person recently did Mr. Gladstone a considerable electioneering service by comparing him to Judas Iscariot. But 'the simple facts' in the article to which I advert deserve a little consideration. The *Friend of India* is supposed to be *au fait* with the Calcutta Foreign office, and, if these 'simple facts' form any indication of the amount of knowledge there existing of Azeem Jah's affairs, we Madrassees need not wonder at the deplorable muddling to which they have been subjected. It is well known that there has been a collision of opinion between the Government of India and the Government of Madras as to the proper course to be taken with respect to this Prince. The Government of Madras wished to be economically liberal, the Government of India insisted on being expensively parsimonious: the supreme authority carried its point and the Local Government relapsed into a merely ministerial position. The result has afforded one more instance of the mischief of administrative centralization, one more proof of this wisdom of Mr. Bright's views on Indian Government. A difficulty which might have been satisfactorily adjusted in three months flourished with ever increasing virulence for three years. Now debts which might have been settled for the imperial grant of 15 lacs, slightly out of the Prince's aided income cannot be discharged by double the amount. The measures ostentatiously announced as being derived for securing Azeem Jah's 'comfort and dignity' have ended in his humiliation. The formal and written agreement made in 1867 between him and the Secretary of State, which is of the nature of a Treaty, has been cruelly violated in letter and spirit before it is yet two years old: of such slight value are the political provisions of a British Government! As to the future of this case I could prophesy, with I think more success than prophets in general, but there are circumstances just now which suggest reticence. The *Friend of India* will do well to aid its early settlement instead of keeping it alive by opposition as unjudicious as unjust. The Mysore Rajah was willing at one time to bequeath his kingdom to the Queen and to have done his best notwithstanding the arrogant injustice with which he was treated. The *Friend of India* and it patrons could not be civil to a native Prince even to attain their most cherished hopes. The Budget of 1868 contained an item of 15 lacs for Prince Azeem Jah, but the Budget of 1869 will contain another item of 12 lacs—*absit omen!*"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 5TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Manchester Market is firmer and there is a moderate demand.

7 lbs. Shirtings	9s. 3d.	
8¼ ,, ,,	11s. 0d.	
40s Mule Twist	1s. 3¼d.	

LONDON, 6TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Prices are advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10½d.

Consols 93⅛d.

Oriental Bank Shares	£42
Chartered ,, ,,	£21
4 per cent. Govt. Securities	92½
5 ,, ,, ,,	105½
5½ ,, ,, ,,	110⅝ (dbtful.)
Exchange on India	1s. 11⅝d
Total coin in Banks of England and France	£61,750,000
,, Notes outstanding	£78,875,000

EXPECTED MEETING OF THE VICEROY AND THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

LAHORE, 10TH FEB., 5-50 P.M.

Indian Public Opinion of to-day states that Ameer Shere Ali Khan is expected at Lahore in March for the purpose of meeting H. E. Earl Mayo.

Sir Donald Macleod, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, visits Cashmere in April.

AGRA.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

AGRA, once renowned as a Mogul capital, has now the prestige of a city of tombs. Like these sepulchres, splendid and festive during life, it has now become sacred to the dead. For those grand old Tartars, like the other Turanian races, built their own tombs in their lifetime, death being the only certainty—the end of the vista of life. This pensive idea reigns throughout their architectural monuments. We pass among the roses and the sun-flowers along a marble canal; but all this beauty is shaded by the cypress and is intended to heighten the effect of the imposing and shadowy dome at the end of the avenue. High on an eminence where we looked for the light of the horizon stands a tomb, beautiful and in finished taste, as death often is, but solemn, veiled, solitary. Such is the celebrated Taj Mehal on the bank of the Jumna at Agra. "When used as a pleasure palace, it must always have been the coolest and the loveliest of garden retreats; and now that it is sacred to the dead, it is the most graceful and impressive of the sepulchres of the world." This is a reason for alluding to it first. Many readers must have seen the shabby, tawdry and ill-finished models of soap-stone which cost five rupees at Agra. Some few may have examined the exquisite ivory-model in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. But the still loveliness of that white marble dome and the minarets can only be felt when one stands on the massive gateway of the garden and gazes on them through the avenue of cypresses and borders of flowers which lead up to it. The tranquillity of the scene subdues the imagination, so disposing to perceive the minute beauties and absolute harmony of the tomb, to which we ascend by marble steps. It was built by Shah Jehan for his favourite wife Moomtaza Mehal who is buried in the centre, his own tomb being on one side. This peculiar arrangement was accidental. The Emperor meant to have built a more gorgeous grave for himself on the opposite side of the Jumna; but death claimed him too soon, and he was laid by the side of his Queen. The real tombs are those in the vault beneath the splendidly inlaid ones on the floor of the central dome. These are adorned with jasper, turquoise, lapis lazuli, malachite, gold stones and other precious material of flowers and their borderings, the design and execution being alike unrivalled. The same costly ornamentation is applied to all the spandrils and angles; the patterns are generally small and of much variety; the colouring is as life-like as stone can be, and in no single part has the designer sunk into the copyist, or the lapidary into the brick-layer. Costly taste is perceived in every detail; and it is to be regretted that the makers of Agra inlaid-work while slavishly copying the designs, have not attained to the finish of the setting. Most of this work exhibited in the shops for sale is of the kind which is called trumpery. The Taj is adorned with another kind of finest embellishment—the white marble screens round the tombs. These variegated arabesques are carved in minute detail, each square being only one stone. The subdued effect of the light admitted through this delicate lace-work is referred to by Ferguson in terms of the highest admiration, which the visitor would endorse if he were aware of the concealed adaptation of the work to its purpose.

Shah Jehan also built Motee Musjid, or Pearl Mosque, in the great red-sand stone fort of Agra. The material is polished white marble, the style is simple, without minute decoration, and so quite different to the luxurious splendour of the Taj Mehal. Such contrasts of the finest and most impressive architecture lead us to admire the builders, and the edifices themselves have had a humanizing influence on that ignorant class of our countrymen who indulge in general abuse of the natives. But for the devout, the philosopher and the Indian statesman, Agra and its neighbourhood has still higher associations. Here the great Akbar reigned for years, and here he was buried. His tomb is at Secundra, a few miles out of the city in the usual beautiful garden. It is described by Heber as pyramidical. The remains of Akbar are buried under the pretended dome in a large vault; but another tomb has been erected in his honour in the white marble enclosure which forms a superior story of the building. Every pillar of this square is carved with the name of God; and on the tomb appear the ninety-nine names of the Deity, each carved in the Arabian letter, and entwined with most graceful arabesque carving, among the leaves of which appear bees and birds. This is unusual, as the Saracens from a horror of idolatry seldom admitted representations of animal life into their sculpture or painting. But Akbar in the serene isolation of thought was above vulgar prejudices; and in the style of his buildings as well as his administration sought for catholicism which should admit men of the various creeds into its symmetrical aisles. In this building of Secundra, the construction seems Saracenic, but the ornament of many of the capitals reminds the critic of the Hindoo style of an earlier age. The absence of arches is also remarkable, and to those who look upon marble as essential to Mahommedan architecture, the erection would appear of a hybrid character. The truth is that Akbar founded a style of his own which, like his tolerance and dislike of religious *takrar*, ended with his tomb. About 20 miles from Agra, on one of the few hills of the region, stands his country house or palace of Futtepore Sikri. Here are chambers for public and private audience, a record-room, baths, gateways, in the same finished and luxuriant style of carving. A number of separate houses are those of his different wives; one of them was a Christian, and it is said that her wall was adorned with a fresco of the annunciation. When we visited the spot, we were located in the house of the daughter of the celebrated Birbae. Not far off is a set of corridors where Akbar used to play at hide and seek with his wives, and a part of the spacious courtyard of marble has been laid down as a pachisi-board. Pachisi is a kind of native chess, the board being shaped like a cross, in the middle of which is a stone seat whence Akbar used to direct the movements of the Circassian and Hindu slave-girls whom he used as pawns and pieces.

Q. E. D.

POONA—OUT OF SEASON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE weather, until within a few days past, resembled more the commencement of the hot season than the cold, leading to apprehensions, now fortunately dissipated, that our bracing cold climate had deserted us for this year. As I write, however, we have a chilly cutting wind, making one feel the need of something more than summer apparel, and affording assurance of freedom, for a time at least, from the scorching blasts of the hot weather. Although the changes of climate have been variable the public health has been good, nothing more than fevers and colds of short duration being known to disturb it.

The station has the advantage week after week of listening to the delightfully sweet music of two of the finest bands in India, those of the 2nd Queen's and the 8th Foot; and it is a point of doubt with many which of the two is the best. To listen to either is, however, a positive treat.

The largest military cantonment in the Western Presidency is decidedly Poona. It boasts for some months of the year of being the residence of the members of the head-quarters of Government and of the Army. It is continuously the abode of a large civil and divisional staff, and of several regiments of European and native infantry. It contains a large number of public offices and departments, as also a considerably larger population. And yet, will it be believed, it does not possess a single public clock, whose tones might, to the advantage of both the Government and the people, regulate the time and movements of the place. We are dependant for the setting of our watches on the mid-day gun whose erratic boomings inspire but little confidence in their fidelity, and not infrequently elicit something more than blessings. We have also a dozen or so of regimental and other gongs on which not the slightest reliance can be placed, and whose strokes, heard in all directions, tend to make one believe that the hour contains considerably more than sixty minutes. It seems a pity that an important station like this should be destitute of this most necessary* article, and that neither the Government nor any public-spirited individual should have thought of supplying it. The want, however, if rumour speaks truly, is likely shortly to be satisfied, the clock of the Sassoon Hospital having, it is said, arrived, and being about to be put up in the space assigned to it in the tower of that building. A second clock, however, is very necessary, and no fitter place could be found for it than the spire of St. Mary's Church.

Alluding to St. Mary's Church reminds me to notice certain matters connected with it which call for remedy. The attendance at this place of worship is generally large; of late it has been especially so, whilst the accommodation has been and is inadequate to meet it. It is always painful to find people compelled to return from church for want of seats, caused by the removal of the choir from its wonted place in the gallery to the north arm of the building, depriving the congregation of five or six entire pews containing about thirty or thirty-six seats. It needs only mention of this fact to draw the necessary attention to it.

Another matter connected with the church, calling for remedy, is the want of sufficient light at the evening services. With three candelabras, and a few shades, one would fancy there was light enough; but this is a delusion, the occupants of seats remote from the chandeliers finding it exceedingly difficult to read, especially when the books are in small print. An appeal to Government, or that failing, a representation to the members of the congregation, would assuredly result in removing this complaint. The suggestion deserves the consideration of the chaplain, and its adoption is hoped for.

The sessions are now sitting, and jurors, summoned to attend, are compelled to proceed a very considerable distance for the purpose, the Court being far removed from camp to the west of the Sungum bridge. It is thought that it would be to the advantage of the community, and to the furtherance of justice, if some central position were selected for the Judges' Court,—for instance, where the Collector's office is situated. Both residents in camp and in the city would then have an equal distance to travel. The only person whom this arrangement would inconvenience would be the Judge himself; but it is the general belief that he, a perfect gentleman in all respects, would be only too happy for the good of the community to sacrifice a little personal comfort.

Some little stir is being caused by a prevailing rumour to the effect, that certain residents in the new Civil Lines near the Ordnance Lines are to be ejected to make room for the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Arsenal here. This is scarcely credible; for the time has long passed for the authorities in even a military cantonment to ignore the civil rights of the residents in it. Besides there is no justification in the cantonment rules for such interference with the authoritatively accorded privileges of householders, nor any valid public necessity for it, abundance of room being available, it is said, in the vacant Sappers Lines for the men of the Arsenal. The Government will doubtless look carefully into this matter before according sanction,—if they sanction it at all,—to an act so wholly objectionable and indefensible.

An Improvement Society has been organised in camp which holds its meetings weekly. It affords fair promise of being beneficial to its members and to others who attend them. Essays are written, and read and discussed at the meetings, resulting in information being imparted on various subjects at little cost. Several gentlemen at the station have evinced an interest in the Society by undertaking the duties of chairman at the meetings, and their presence has largely contributed to bring the Society into notice. It is to be hoped that it may gain a profitable accession of members, and prove the means of creating a deep thirst after knowledge.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE weather was very cloudy during Thursday and Friday last, and on the latter day a few drops of rain fell. It cleared up on Saturday, since which it is rather chilly, the thermometer at 6 A.M. being 52°.

Your remarks regarding the imprisonment by H. H. the Guicowar of his brother Mulhar Rao are quite consistent with usages in Native States; and I may say that this is not the only case that can be adduced of glaring tyranny and oppression practised by, and in the name of, sovereigns towards their kindred. It is scarcely a month since the cousin of H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur, named, Bahee Shere Jumal Khan, was placed in a dungeon and there kept a close prisoner,—not by the Nawab, as in the case of Mulhar Rao, but by his Ministry. The charge against this unhappy noble is, that he had murdered one of his wives. There was neither a trial nor a conviction, and yet this man of noble birth is treated as a common felon. I do not think the matter has gained publicity, but if it do, Colonel Anderson is not the person to close his eyes to the nefarious practices of the Joonaghur Ministry. For the prestige of the British name, it behoves H. E. the Governor, as the representative of the paramount power in the Western Presidency, to order searching enquiry to be instituted whenever cases of this atrocious nature are brought to his notice, and it is to be hoped Joonaghur will be subject to this ordeal.

There are many little improvements being effected in the outskirts of the city, in the shape of the erection of a market and stalls and shops—the roads have also been widened and are lighted, but not watered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Notice was given on Sunday last by the Rev. W. Clark that Divine Service would be held at St. Peter's Church on Wednesday, the first day of Lent. A number of the congregation, with the organist, were assembled at the appointed hour for the above purpose: the devout worshippers were kept in suspense, gazing at each other, and at the door by which the pastor appears, till 11-15 A.M., when their patience being quite exhausted they gradually left the church.

The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead drew a very large congregation on account of his excellent services, but since his removal from the church the congregation has been fast decreasing.

We trust that as Bishop Douglas has now arrived in Bombay, the time is not far distant when a minister will be provided for St. Peter's, otherwise there will be a great loss to the church by the P. and O. Company withdrawing their liberal support.

A MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION.

Mazagon, Ash Wednesday, 10th February.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

It is proposed to raise £1,000 to be presented as a testimonial of Christian sympathy to the Rev. H. A. Stern and to his fellow-labourer and fellow-sufferer in the prison of Abyssinia, Mr. H. Rosenthal. Mr. R. C. L. Bevan has headed the subscription list with £100, and promised to receive subscriptions for that purpose at his bank, 54, Lombard-street, City, London. The Christian public in general, and the friends of the mission to the Jews especially, are invited to assist in raising this sum, which will be presented to the two devoted missionaries as soon as the £1,000 are collected. We learn with much regret that the health of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal has quite given way, and he has been obliged to resign his office as a missionary.—*Record.*

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES.

(*Indian Examiner.*)

Whereas at certain friendly and hospitable gatherings, to wit, banquets, public dinners, and the like, it hath been the custom from time immemorial, to drink toasts to the health and prosperity of certain honourable institutions and persons having authority;

And whereas to the great detriment, and bringing into contempt, of the aforesaid laudable custom, a practice hath grown up of connecting the names of such honourable institutions with the names of individuals to whom the sound of the human voice is peculiarly delightful, when it is their own voice, or the voice of one who soundeth their praise, in places where no man may contradict him;

And whereas the aforesaid practice hath grown to be an intolerable nuisance and a weariness to the flesh, by reason of its not being given to him that proposeth such toasts, nor to him that respondeth, to know when to leave off;

And whereas he that proposeth such toasts is apt to surround and muddle his proposition with vast quantities of tedious and irrelevant matter, to wit, twaddle bosh, rigmarole, butter, gammon, and spinach;

And whereas he that respondeth to such toasts, feels in duty bound to return other twaddle for the aforesaid twaddle, other bosh for the aforesaid bosh, other rigmarole for the aforesaid rigmarole, other butter for the aforesaid butter, and other divers and numberless bits of gammon and spinach, in addition to the other gammon and spinach hereinbefore recited as aforesaid;

And whereas it is desirable to prevent a recurrence of the great waste of time, which might be much better devoted to music, and legitimate conviviality, than to the encouragement of melancholy and steady drinking, which are found to be greatly promoted by the aforesaid practice;

Be it therefore enacted, by and with, &c., and under the advice, &c., that on all occasions when such toasts are given out to be drunk at banquets, public dinners, &c., both he that proposeth, and he that respondeth to, each and every toast, shall rise and begin to speak at one and the same time and that each of them shall have full leave and license to utter as much twaddle, bosh, rigmarole, butter, gammon, and spinach, as seemeth good to him, so long as the other continueth speaking; and that the one, whether it be he that proposeth, or he that respondeth for, such toast, and shall be soonest satisfied with the amount of twaddle, bosh, rigmarole, butter, gammon and spinach that he hath uttered, and shall sit down, shall be proclaimed the victor; and that the other, whether it be he that proposeth, or he that respondeth for such toast, shall be compelled to sit down also there and then, and keep the remainder of his twaddle, bosh, rigmarole, gammon and spinach to himself.

THE NEW LIGHT.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

It is not unamusing to observe how naturally Calcutta turns from the Viceroy who is now, with a light heart, making his way to England, to the new comer whose virtues are credited to him beforehand and whose smile confers immortality. The sight is as old as the world, but, like the sunrise, it is always new, and the several phases of flunkeyism are always interesting to critical observers. *Le roi est mort—Vive le roi,* will still be the cry; and an object for the adoration of the plush-wearers of the world, will always be in existence. The demand secures the supply, and as flies are providentially provided for spiders, so flunkies are created for the praise and use of Kings and Viceroys.

Lord Mayo, we have no doubt, is an exceedingly amiable man, of respectable abilities which he has to prove to be good by his policy in India. We hope and believe that he will turn out a good ruler, and we think that his past career gives some such promise; but, after all, he is not a statesman of the first order, nor do we owe Mr. Disraeli any enthusiastic gratitude for the Viceroy he has sent us. The Liberal journals of England indeed were unanimous in declaring that of all incompetent men, who could be sent to ruin India, Lord Mayo was the most incompetent, and that his recall was the only step which Mr. Gladstone could prudently take. This criticism we put down to the irritation naturally felt by the Liberal party at seeing one of the best appointments in the gift of the Crown falling to their rivals, and the Conservatives would probably have criticised a liberal appointment quite as severely. But, setting aside English criticism, what are the qualifications which, in India, are likely to obtain for a Viceroy flattering criticism? The first necessity is that he should give good dinners or at any rate dinners of such a kind that the few people who understand dining, or who profess to understand dining, may persuade the ignorant portion of the community that they are good dinners, even should they be of the most mediocre description. An American author considers that all criticism is expressed in oysters. If you entertain your critics on oysters, in whatever form, *au naturel* or scalloped, you will find that you are held up to admiration as the most wise, witty, original, profound, brilliant and elegant writer of the day. Should you not care to give supper parties to the critics, you are branded in every review as a stupid, ignorant plagiarist, a writer without brilliancy or style, whose opinions and aims are of the most objectionable character and whose one object has ever been to destroy and defile whatever is most sacred.

What does Calcutta care about the policy of a Viceroy so long as he has a French cook? To it the affairs of Central Asia and the moon are of equal interest, and the critics of the Bengal Club have not learned enough geography to carry them successfully very far outside Bengal. But the logic of entrees and of entremets all can understand. The personal unpopularity of Sir John Lawrence was undoubtedly owing very much to the reputation he gained for bad dinners when his menage was in the hands of the most objectionable of Punjab doctors. Under better auspices, his popularity became greater, and in two years more he would have made a splendid reputation, through the aid of his cook. That this change in the estimate formed of Sir John was owing in a great measure to the circumstance we have mentioned is almost certain; for it could not have been his administration which excited a warmer admiration, for his best friends will admit that he became each year less vigorous and less able to rule wisely and strongly.

It is a great source of satisfaction to the flunkey class that India is once more to be governed by a lord. It is true that an Irish Earl is not accustomed to rank very high in the peerage, but nevertheless the dignity is real and the satisfaction felt by the British snob is consequently unbounded. We have been persistent opponents of Sir John's policy; but we have never attributed his shortcomings to his misfortune in not having been born a peer, with the hereditary right to rule over us and misgovern us to our hearts' content. And yet this has been said a thousand times. Sir John Lawrence was a plebeian, he was not born to the purple: he was good as a subordinate, but he did not know how to rule.

Sir John Lawrence, dislike him as much as we may, was nevertheless a great man, worth fifty hereditary legislators, and with as much ability for government as certainly fifty average peers possess between them. Compare Sir John Lawrence, the plebeian Viceroy, with the small Marquis, who left India with him in the same ship, and who is one day to inherit one of the greatest names in England, and ask the veriest flunkey who has still a spark of reason or courage or heart remaining, which of the two was truly the gentleman and the peer.

The idea that India can only be governed by a man with a title is absurd. If the best man you can find happens to have a title, so much the better: for he will add dignity to the high office; but the first thing to be found is the *best man,* the ruler, the true king of men. If you find him all will be well, even though he should only put Esquire after his name: if you find him not, the title of Duke or Marquis or Earl, tied to some official scarecrow, will not lead to a successful administration.

But the English people are naturally snobs, and would rather be misgoverned by a lord than well governed by a commoner.

Every thing that Lord Mayo does appears to please mightily the people of Calcutta. With what a grace he smiles: how courteously he speaks: how skilfully he says soft nothings to the wearisome deputations who delight to bore him! His state visit to the Opera reminds us of the imperial box at the grand Opera of Paris during the Exhibition, when half a dozen kings and innumerable princes, blazed at once on the dazzled world! How generous the directions to his aide-de-camp to pay particular attention to the middle aged and elderly ladies, at the Government House parties! It may be that the aide-de-camp may consider that ladies, like administrations are most charming when they are young; but this is a delusion which time cures, and experience will teach even aides-de-camp, if a kind Heaven has given them a capacity for learning, that it is the young girls who are inane and the older women who are alone delightful and intelligent as companions.

How sublime must be the horror of some middle aged woman of the world at seeing, by direction of H. E. the Viceroy, a tall, gauche aide-de-camp bearing down upon her, to engage her forcibly in conversation on the last ball, the last novel or the last race, the only topics which interest him and the only things which he partially understands.

The golden age of flunkeyism has not, however, yet arrived; a few months will see the Duke of Edinburgh amongst us, to receive the worship which he will consider his due. We shall smother him with roses or whatever flower takes the rose's place in India; we shall give him dinners and balls and "durbars," and make love to him, and caress him and applaud everything he deigns to do, and shall consider ourselves loyal when we, in reality, will only be showing our usual flunkeyism and expressing the Briton's "honest joy at being trampled upon by Royal or noble feet." The Duke of Edinburgh is by no means a model prince. Who think him the gallant, noble hearted sailor, chivalrous and unselfish and liberal may keep their belief for all we care: but at the same time those who know him the most intimately like him the least, and his only admirers are those who do not know him at all. But at any rate he is our prince. Let us throw up our hats, and cheer.

THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.

"Indian Public Opinion" of the 5th instant writes:—"One of those events which are at once the glory and disgrace of Lahore, has again taken place. The honesty of departments, stimulated by the expression of public opinion, shows at last signs of vitality, and it has almost become a dishonour in Lahore society to be lenient to crime. Virtuous indignation, which even offenders, whom time will bring to justice pretend to share, will no longer suffer the Punjab to be a hotbed of vice. This province, if loudest in its own praise, has at least the merit of being the most uncompromising in the exposure of its defects. Bombay, the North-West-Provinces, Bengal and Madras, are Augean Stables which require their Hercules, as much as the Punjab, but no one has yet been found to do for the rest of India what we have had the courage to do for ourselves. Our contemporaries may talk of the 'Lahore scandals,' but we, accepting the reproach, can rejoice at the triumphs over abuses which have rewarded our endeavours.

'Last Wednesday Mr. Von Hafen, one of the mischievous brood which Colonel Elphinstone's care reared into disastrous maturity, was proved a worthy disciple of the master whom he 'assisted' and was, unfortunately unlike his patron, condemned to two years and a half rigorous imprisonment. Convicted of criminal misappropriation, after a trial which reflects credit on the patience and impartiality of the Judge, Colonel Coxe, and the assessors, his only chance lies now in an appeal to the Chief Court, and of that chance, we hope, the prisoner will avail himself. Our purpose is not to press on an unfortunate fellow-creature, but to point out that the long suffering of the Punjab will soon be exhausted unless the better management of the Punjab Railway prevents the recurrence of those sickening scenes in which one after the other of its overpaid employés is led from the court to the central jail. In General Abbott's ability and high sense of honour we, in common with the public, repose the most perfect confidence, but he will greatly err if he supposes that *all* the opponents of the abominable regime, for which his own has been so auspiciously substituted, were men characterized by public spirit and incorruptible honesty, although it must be admitted, in justice to the late Agent, that no one in this province who had the least claim to a tarnished reputation escaped his sympathy and patronage.

'Long before official sagacity ferreted out what had been the talk of the station for a whole year, the corruption of the Railway Department formed the subject matter of constant attacks in our paper. But when once put on the track, we certainly did not expect the railway authorities to discover only in 1869 a crime committed at the close of the turbulent year 1867. Still less do we expect them to extend immunity to any who may be suspected to have been guilty of gross irregularity during the very period in which commissions sat and actions were prosecuted in the Courts.

'We are no partizans of any clique, but we believe that those for whom we fought, to our own injury, are deserving of the power which they now wield. But we do not extend the charity to weakness of vacilation, which we have denied to vigour when coupled with wrong. There are circumstances in which public policy and principle have to ignore mercy. The destruction of whatever is wrong is the first duty of public men, and it is almost equally fatal to the common weal to hush up, as it is to commit, a crime."

LOVE A LA MODE.

What a funny thing married life will be when women have got their rights; and what an odd style of poetry may be expected to take the place of the love poetry that men have been hitherto in the habit of writing, from Petrarch to Patmore. Instead of expressing dependence for happiness on ladies' smiles, we shall have our poets celebrating the difficulty with which they struggle with them for practice as lawyers and doctors, or the injuries to their noses and eyes received from their light but sharp fists. Hitherto in Parliament and at public dinners they have been conventionally absent; and if on a cold night the rustling of feminine attire, or the silver sneeze for which she is celebrated, betrayed in the galleries the presence of woman, the fact, while it lent a zest to eloquence, failed to restrain its freedom. But how would our most successful orators be able to stem the torrent if the floodgates of female eloquence were once let loose against them? Or how would Mr. Speaker be able to call to order the noble lady the Membress for Clackmannan? Poetry has survived gunpowder, and railways, and many unromantic steps in the world's progress; but to put women on a footing of physical competition with man would take away its food and it would die of inanition. Imagination calls up the

LAST LOVE SONG.

Let the confident freshness of youth
Record its extravagant vows;
But for my part I've found out the truth
Of my fond, but competitive spouse.
My sleeplessness renders me wild,
When my hopes on a nap had been pinned;

But I had to get up to the child
While she wrote her work on The Wind.
In the morning I can't find my pants,
My gaiters, my gun and my clogs;
She has gone out to shoot at her aunt's
Having just been and physicked the dogs,

I am told, when I get into town,
That she's turned off my favorite clerk,
And a man thinks of knocking me down
Whom she caned t'other day in the Park.
We've been married this ten years and more,
But, in promising love unto death.

Did I know that she drank, smoked and swore,
And her temper was worse than her breath?
Ere the state of my feelings she learns
I believe I have only one chance—
To leave her whatever she earns,
And be off in a feigned name to France.

So farewell to all civilized parts
Where this new-flown philosophy spreads,
And farewell to all rhymes about Cupid and darts,
For the ladies of England have done with our hearts,
And have taken to breaking our heads!

—*Pioneer.*

LADY MAYO'S DRAWING ROOM.

The event of the week (writes the *Indian Examiner* of the 6th) has been the Drawing-room. Nothing like it in splendour or completeness has been seen in Calcutta within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The dresses of the ladies would require the pen of a Moore or a Praed to describe them, and the spirits of the gentlemen yielded to the enchantment of the beautiful scene that surrounded them, and they seemed to forget for the nonce the reserve and *gaucherie,* which they used to make a point of bringing with them on some not distant occasions, to which, under the new *regime,* it would not be considerate to refer too exactly. The arrangements that were made conduced, in the highest degree, to place the visitors at their ease, and to conduct the ceremonies with due dignity and freedom from interruption. When the Countess left her seat and advanced among the company (none of the ladies, whatever may be, their comparative estimates of one other's costume, will, I am sure, deny that she was the best dressed lady in the rooms) the *coup d'œil* was really splendid. The demeanour of the Earl and Countess was truly regal and gave a tone to all that brilliant assembly. The courtesy and gentlemanly bearing of the new Aides-de-camp were the subject of general remark, and it is even hoped that under the influence of such examples one of the old Aides-de-camp, who affects the language of the cabstand, and the Trades' Union may be induced to dilute his vocabulary, and not make so much use of a certain Blank adjective, which should certainly never be uttered within the range of ears polite, but which he is too much accustomed to press into his conversation on great occasions—the Viceregal visit to the Opera, to wit—or to folly. Perhaps now that he has got a monopoly of the word in question, he will keep it in his head, or some other empty place.

I have but one authentic announcement to make before I dismiss this subject, yet I hesitate to make it, because it will seem incredible to those whose ideas of Viceregal hospitality are founded upon immediate precedent. The wine was good—yes—the wine in Government House, Calcutta, was positively and absolutely good—nay it was more; it was so good that some ladies, too long accustomed to the flimsy acids of cheap dealers and thrifty Governors—could not, at first, appreciate it. But I—"Oh, my dear old friend, how long is it since I have met you *here!*" I exclaimed, with Don Cæsar de Bazan, as I saw the first bubble mount to the top of the glass of champagne—*real* champagne—which I silently quaffed to the health and welfare of the new Viceroy and his lady.

And were there no heart-burnings in that splendid place—no small jealousies, no petty rivalries, no dear old quarrels to revive, no promising new ones to begin? Were the rise and fall of *all* those dainty leaves, and flowers, and laces, and fall-lals, due to simple contentment and modest pride, and no cause else? Did no little foot beat the ground now and then, in pique or anger? Were no red lips bitten, just a little, and no bright eyes turned aside, just for a moment, when Somebody who was, by right Divine, Nobody, appeared on the scene, and received as much kindly courtesy as the Nobodies, who also the right Divine, were Somebodies—and no mistake? Did none of those fair and fashionable loyalists, grudge some of their fair neighbours their share of the Viceregal welcome, especially when they saw that among them were ladies as fair as themselves and (just for the sake of argument) a little better dressed? I fear me, yes; for when I exchanged the champagne glass for the inkstand and returned to my desk the next morning, I found it already heaped with letters pointing out the shocking impropriety of admitting "commercial persons" to the hallowed precincts of the drawing-room, and afterwards I was honoured with visits to the same effect. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, your humble servant was entreated, and instructed, to remedy this crying innovation. His eyes were opened a little wider than usual with the contents of some of the briefs that he was requested to hold. He was taught that ladies have nick-names, in Calcutta, as well as gentlemen, and that is the pleasant habit of some "witty fellows" (his informant's own words) to fasten upon them some phrase reflecting upon the peculiarities or the professions of their husbands or fathers. One preeminently "witty fellow" of this kind had absolutely attained the height of nick-naming a certain lady (in the absence of her husband and a horsewhip), the *Ranee Chutnee,* because her husband is a partner in a firm that deals in that condiment; and this witty fellow, who is very probably retailing his joke at this moment, is one whom you are accustomed to meet with confidence and make welcome at your tables, and I fancy he is not the only person who turns his opportunities to such abuses. But do you never—not you, madam, of course—but do *no* ladies ever smile at an unfeeling jest against another? Is it *quite* unpardonable to "hint a fault" in your neighbours' head-dress or grammar? I have a letter in a very neat hand, with but one word misspelled in it, and my fair correspondent writes, "it is not likely that Earl Mayo can know everybody, and it would be as well" (as well as what?) "for somebody to put him on his guard against *these* sort of people," (*sic*) meaning some ladies whom the writer was horrified to meet at Government House, and *whose names she mentions, though with interesting delicacy, she doesn't mention her own.* She signs herself L. A. Fie L. A! Such petty jealousies are enough to make one as angry as the shade of Virgil was with Danté when he stopped to listen to a dispute in—a very low place. "Che voler ciò udire e bassa voglia?"

BOMBAY.

Pilgrims for Jeddah and Hoodeida.—The ship *Hydree,* Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Jeddah and Hoodeida with 360 pilgrims.

The Medical and Physical Society.—The meeting of this Society, notified to take place on Saturday next, is postponed until four p.m., on Saturday the 6th of March.

The Poona Small Cause Court.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, as a temporary measure assumed charge of the Small Cause Court at that station on the 3rd instant.

The Mint.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 99,44,151, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 28,13,176; of the total, 93 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

The Indo-British Institution.—The annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution will, as announced, take place this evening at five o'clock in the boys' school. The Right Rev. H. A. Douglas, D. D., will occupy the chair. The attendance of friends and supporters of the Institution is invited.

Weather Report.—We see from the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st January that the weather was rather hot with occasional clouds. The state of the rubbee crops was reported to be fair in the zillah. The state of public health was good, and cattle were free from disease.

The Sunday Schools.—The annual treat to the children attending the various Sunday Schools in Bombay will take place this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Free General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadavie. Omnibusses have been engaged for the conveyance of the little ones to and from the Institution.

Passengers from Liverpool.—Stearns, Hobart, & Co.'s steamer *Neera,* Captain Hanscom, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Germain, and Mrs. Sarran. The *Neera* left Liverpool on 14th Dec., and Maritius on 13th January.

Admission of a Barrister.—Yesterday, Mr. Bal Mangesh Waglé took the usual oath before Sir Joseph Arnould, and was admitted as an advocate in the High Court of Bombay. His Lordship shook hands with Mr. Bal Mangesh, and congratulated him on being the first barrister who has qualified in this country.

Revenue Collections.—In the month of November the gross collections in respect of the Profession and Trade Taxes in the presidency of Bombay amounted to Rs. 59,719-15-0, and the net collections (after deducting refunds) to Rs. 56,633-4-2. On account of the Stamp Revenue the gross collection amounted to Rs. 3,90,878-10-10 and the net collections to Rs. 3,83,750-6-11.

The Loss of the Ship "L'Agouhanna."—Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late I. N., have been appointed by Government to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss by fire of the ship *L'Agouhanna* on the 2nd inst., about thirty miles west of Kurnee and a hundred miles south-west of Bombay. The investigation will commence next Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, at the Fort Police Office.

Movements of Troops.—Troops are expected from Kurrachee per H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel,* which left Kurrachee on 10th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 14th. The troops expected are—Captain W. DeW. R. Thackwell, and Lieut. T. V. Sheppard; 2 commissioned officers, 1 wife and 1 child; 1 warrant officer, 2 Staff Surgeons, 1 wife and 3 children, 163 invalids and time-expired men, 12 women, 37 children, and 4 public followers.

The Currency.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 7th February, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 31st ultimo:—

	7th Feb.	31st Jan.
Rs. 10 Note	Rs. 23,37,050	Rs. 23,08,390
Rs. 20 ,,	Rs. 14,54,740	Rs. 14,41,660
Rs. 50 ,,	Rs. 20,66,450	Rs. 20,31,150
Rs. 100 ,,	Rs. 48,71,200	Rs. 48,37,800
Rs. 500 ,,	Rs. 15,64,000	Rs. 16,10,500
Rs. 1,000 ,,	Rs. 3,02,02,000	Rs. 2,95,45,000
Total	Rs. 4,24,95,440	Rs. 4,17,74,500

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 500. Of these 331 were Hindoos, of whom 237 were males; 25 Mussulmans, 16 being males; 130 Parsees, 49 being males; 3 Christians, 2 being males; and 11 of other castes, of whom 9 were males. With regard to ages there were 107 under ten years of age, 71 under twenty, 236 between twenty and forty, 65 between forty and sixty, and 21 upwards of sixty. Out of the 500 patients treated, 257 were cured, 198 absented, and 45 are remaining under treatment.

St. Mary's Institution, Nesbit Lane, has been recognised by the Syndicate of the University of Bombay, at a meeting held on the 31st ultimo, as a College for degrees in Arts, from the beginning of the present year, under the name of "Bombay St. Xavier's College." Our readers are aware that a building for St. Xavier's College is being raised on the Esplanade; and it is expected it will be ready in a year hence. It is because the staff of the College are at present at St. Mary's Institution, that the University has recognised the institution as a College. We are asked to say that students who wish to join should lose no time in doing so, as otherwise they will not complete their first term.

High Court Decree.—Yesterday in the High Court Mr. Justice Westropp gave decree in a summary suit at the instance of Chotalal Purshotumdass against Mahomed Hoosein for Rs. 3,000, the amount of a bill, with interest at 9 per cent, and costs.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Parell village, touching the death of a Hindoo labourer named Rama Suzna. On Wednesday afternoon, the deceased and other labourers were working in a quarry at the village, when suddenly a slip occurred, and the deceased was buried under the debris. An alarm was raised and his body was recovered, but life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Serious Accident.—On Monday evening last, a horse while standing attached to a buggy at the Circus tent took fright, and upset the buggy, slightly injuring two Europeans who were sitting in it. The animal then ran towards the Kalbadavie road, and before it could be stopped, hurt two natives severely. A policeman immediately conveyed the latter to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Boree Bunder Custom House Chowkey, in reference to the death of Sumsoodin Bhowdin, a boatman. It appears that deceased was last seen alive in his tony on Wednesday afternoon last. Search was made for him, but he could not be found. His body was found after the ebb-tide, lying close to the tony. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

Small Cause Court.—Yesterday a case was called on in the Small Cause Court, before the First Judge, in which Messrs. Volkart Brothers were the plaintiffs, and Abba Fuckeera was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 948-12-5, the balance of account due by defendant on consignments of glassware and other goods ordered by him through the plaintiffs. The Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs, Rs. 51. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Khunderao Morojee for the defendant.

Illegal Transport of Sulphur.—The Marwarry named Punalall Chooneelal was brought up on remand yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with attempting to transport two barrels of sulphur from Bombay to Khundwah without having obtained a license for the same from the Commissioner of Police. From the evidence it appeared that on the 4th instant, between 11 and 12 o'clock noon, the prisoner went to one Cooverjee Cowasjee, a consignment note clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and asked him to prepare a consignment note for thirty-five parcels, which, he said, he had to transmit to Khundwah. He pointed out the parcels, which were lying near the station. Among them the clerk noticed two casks, which the prisoner said contained alum. The Parsee examined the casks the same evening at the station, and found that they contained sulphur. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-morrow.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 9th February, was 379, being an increase of 34 as compared with the preceding week, 80 more than the total of the week ending 11th February 1868, and 67 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 71 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of still-born.	Total of reported birth in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	...	2	3	4	...	...	9	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	12	2
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	9	...
Market	75,402	...	1	1	7	13	...	...	22	4
Mandwee	41,152	...	2	2	6	11	...	...	21	4
Chuckla	41,442	...	...	...	4	21	...	...	25	15
Oomberkharee	63,020	2	4	1	4	21	...	...	32	20
Dongree	60,259	...	3	1	5	7	2	...	18	10
Dhobeetalao	71,795	1	1	3	4	11	...	...	20	2
Phunuswaree	22,529	1	...	2	4	6	...	...	13	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	2	3	6	5	1	...	17	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	4	1	7	3	...	...	15	9
Koombarwara	23,085	1	3	1	5	2	...	...	12	1
Khetwaree	29,177	2	1	...	5	5	...	...	13	...
Girgaum	21,505	14	...	...	3	7	...	...	24	1
Chaoputee	6,184	10	...	...	2	4	...	...	16	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	7	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	8	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	8	3	27	17	...	...	55	...
Parel	7,002	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	1
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1
Seo	12,078	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Mahim	19,459	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	...
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	...
Bombay	846,562	37	29	22	112	176	3	...	379	71
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		40	21	7	231	141	6	...	446	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

RACE or CASTE.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases	Accidents and Violence.	Total, ex. of Still-born.	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	1	...	3	10	1	15	1
Brahmin	...	...	...	1	6	...	7	1
Lingaet	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bhattia	...	1	...	2	2	...	5	1
Hindoo of other Caste.	35	13	15	60	74	2	199	25
Hindoo out-caste	...	1	2	14	7	...	24	4
Mussulman	1	11	3	24	41	...	80	33
Parsee	...	...	2	4	20	...	26	4
Jew	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Native-Christian	1	1	...	3	7	...	12	1
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	1
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	37	29	22	112	176	3	379	71
Corresponding week, 1868	...	21	...	122	153	3	299	5

LENTEN LECTURES AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

We are requested to announce that Lenten Lectures will be delivered at St. John's Church, Colaba, on the following dates (Fridays) at 6 o'clock p.m. The subjects are also mentioned:

12th February ....Sincerity.
19th ,, ...Sorrow for Sin.
26th ,, ...Abstinence.
5th March ....Prayer.
12th ,, ...Almsgiving.
19th ,, ...Humility.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday afternoon—the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Honorary President, in the chair. Chevalier Dr. von Scherzer, who is in charge of the scientific section of the Austrian Expedition to Asia and America, and is at present in Bombay, was present on invitation, and the Chairman gave a "running lecture" on the Museum and other matters connected with Oriental Antiquities and Research, and moved that Dr. von Scherzer be appointed an honorary member of the Society, and that a copy of the Society's journal should be presented to him. Dr. Bhau Daji seconded in a few neat sentences, welcoming the traveller to this country, alike in the name of humanity and of science. Dr. von Scherzer acknowledged the welcome and compliment in fitting terms, and presented the Society with a copy of an elaborate journal of his travels in most parts of the world.

THE DUTY ON EUROPE TWIST AND PIECE-GOODS.

On the 30th January the Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue Department, addressed the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay as follows, on a subject interesting to the mercantile community:—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowlege the receipt of your endorsement No. 119, dated 11th January 1869, submitting papers relating to a petition presented by certain merchants in Bombay appealing against orders of the Customs Department under which Europe twist and Europe piece-goods country-dyed are held liable to a duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem,* and conveying the the opinion of the Government of Bombay that duty should be charged only on the dye, and not on the goods themselves.

"In reply I am to observe that His Excellency the Governor General in Council agrees with the Government of Bombay in thinking that there should be no export duty on goods of the class specified, but His Excellency would go further, and exempt even the dye from taxation."

A NEW STEAMER OF THE B. & B. S. S. COMPANY.

The second of the B. and B. S.S. Co.'s large steamers, the *Neera,* Captain Hanscom, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon.

The *Neera* is a sister boat of the *Magdala,* 2,200 tons burthen and 300-horse power, and has made a capital run. Leaving Liverpool at noon on the 14th December, she reached Port Louis on the 25th January, and after filling up with sugar resumed her voyage to Bombay on the 30th, completing the voyage in 53 days under steam, or within a day of the time occupied by the *Magdala.*

The *Neera* has brought several European and some native passengers from Mauritius, and 2 European passengers from Liverpool. Her cargo from Liverpool consists of about 3,000 packages of Manchester goods, and she had also 12,000 bags of sugar from Mauritius.

The *Neera* experienced very heavy weather coming down channel and crossing the Bay of Biscay, which did considerable damage to her decks and cabins The captain and crew of a "French lugger" were picked up in the Bay of Biscay by the *Neera,* and no opportunity offering for their transhipment into a homeward bound ship they were brought on to Mauritius and were sent on thence to Bombay by the French Consul to be sent home overland.

The *Neera* takes her first turn on the Suez line on the 25th instant.

COMMERCE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Customs returns of the amounts collected as import and export duty at the different ports in the Presidency of Bombay for the month of October last have just been published. From the tables it appears that the total amount collected at the ports in the Presidency (exclusive of the province of Sind) was,—imports, Rs. 5,88,329-11-0, and exports, Rs. 19,358-5-11. At the ports in Sind, Rs. 15,755-2-3 was collected as import duty and Rs. 16,019-15-9 as export duty. So that adding together the receipts in Sind and the receipts at ports in other parts of the Presidency, we have a total income on imports of Rs. 6,04,084-13-3, and on exports Rs. 35,378-5-8. Of the total import duty Rs. 5,86,619-2-10 was contributed by Bombay, which port contributed Rs. 13,772-9-3 of the total export duties. Of the twenty-three ports in the Presidency (exclusive of Sind) eight contributed no import duties, and at seven no export duties were collected. At Vingorla, only 3 annas and 7 pies was collected as import and Rs. 7-0-2 as export duty; while at Rajpooree the import duties were Rs. 2-0-10, and the export duties nil. Of the Rs. 5,88,329-11-0 collected as import duty in the ports in the Presidency, the largest item, as usual, was piece-goods, on which Rs. 1,99,546-15-0 was collected. Upwards of Rs. 35,000 was levied on metals and manufactures in metal, and apparel figures more largely than might have been expected, viz, Rs. 13,111-15-4. Liquors provide an import revenue of Rs. 84,062-13-3. Piece-goods also forms the largest item in the export table, Rs. 3,221-2-11 having been collected on this article; Rs. 5,138-2-2 was collected on gram and pulse; and the revenue from Cashmere shawls was Rs. 2,675-7-11. Sind makes large imports of vegetables; Rs. 2,419-10-0 was levied on this item at the ports in Sind during October. The exports of gram and pulse from Sind yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,296-0-0, and Rs. 4,413-14-3 was levied on seeds exported.

The total treasure imported into the Bombay Presidency during October amounted in value to Rs. 35,968, of which Rs. 26,075 was in gold; while the total value of treasure exported was Rs. 4,000, and this sum was all in silver.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL FOR TAXING TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

The following is a Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of Bombay, on the Bill for taxing Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay for Municipal purposes:—

The Bill and papers connected with it have been considered by your Committee, and they beg to report as follows:

All reference to Stamps has been struck out. If the General Stamp Law be applicable it can be enforced, otherwise it is not desirable to impose the duty.

The fine to be imposed in the event of non-production of the certificate has been reduced to Rs. 50.

In Section XIX. it is considered desirable to revert to a scale of tax similar to that imposed under (Bombay) Act IV. of 1867 (Schedule A), adding thereto provision for the taxing of Companies who have agencies in Bombay, but whose head offices are elsewhere. A new Schedule (C) has therefore been inserted.

A Section (XXII.) has been inserted to bring private servants and servants of firms within the Law.

A new Section has been introduced (Section XXVI.) to empower Government to assimilate the Schedule A of this Act with the Schedule of the imperial tax in the event of the schedule of the present imperial tax being altered at any future time.

Your Committee have considered the Schedules of the Bill.

In Schedule A they have determined that, although there are arguments in favour of introducing intermediate classes and so taxing persons more accurately, according to their profits, it is preferable to retain the grades of the present Schedule in view of the convenience of having a common scale for the Imperial and Municipal taxes.

Your Committee consider that the tax should be extended so as to embrace persons whose profits amounts to 1,000 rupees and upwards; the Schedule A has therefore been supplemented by two classes. Class 8 to tax profits ranging between Rs. 2,500 and 5,000, and Class 9 to tax profits ranging between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500.

In Schedule B words have been inserted in order to include the servants of individuals.

Your Committee have also amended the scale by bringing it lower than that in the Schedule as originally drafted, but still exempting a large class (those whose monthly salary is between Rs. 250 and 300) who were included under the Schedule of (Bombay) Act IV. of 1867.

An estimate has been obtained of the amount which will probably be realized under this Law. It is based on the receipts of the Government Certificate Tax for the current year.

The amount thus estimated is—

Schedule A. Rupees	1,00,000
,, B. ,,	20,000
,, C. ,,	30,000
Total Rupees	1,50,000

Your Committee now recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

(Signed) L. H. Bayley,
B. H. Ellis,
A. H. Campbell,
A. D. Sassoon,
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

10th February 1869.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1869.

President.—Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I. *Stewards.*—General W. K. Babington, Colonel D. Gaye, R.A., F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Major J. A. M. Macdonald, Major F. W. Lukin, and Lieutenant Bruce Seton, R. E.

Fourth Day, Thursday, February 11.

The races attracted a good attendance to-day again. His Excellency the Governor was again a spectator in the verandah of the Byculla Club, which was well filled by a gay assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier has handed over to the Honorary Secretary of the Western India Turf Club the handsome sum of Rs. 5,400, to be invested, the interest to furnish a purse to be run for annually. Further particulars will shortly be published.

First Race.—"His Highness Ali Shah's Cup."—Of 50 G. M. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby," and "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse" 5 lbs. extra; winner of two, 8 lbs.; and winner of three, 10 lbs. 1½ mile. Entrance 30 G. M., H. F. To close and name on the 1st May 1868. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Field's	b. a. h. Secunder	8 13	Hackney	1
Hajee A. Wahab's	g. a. c. Nadirsha	7 12	W. Brewtey	2

Betting even, Secunder for choice. The two horses started well together when the flag fell. Nadirsha soon took the lead by a length or two, and kept his position till just approaching the straight, when the favourite, who was full of running, showed the way. Nadirsha made a great effort, his jockey working him hard all the way to the post, but the favourite came in an easy winner, though held hard. Time—2m. 56 sec.

Second Race.—"The Drawing Room Stakes."—Rs. 300 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for all horses. 8 st. 7 lbs. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the race.

		st. lbs.		
The Pilgrims'	b. aus. g. Melbourne	9 4	Tingey	1
Major Crosbie's	b. hun. h. Hungarian	9 7	Hackney	2
Mr. Burt's	b. aus. g. Promised Land	9 4	J. Brewtey	3

Betting:—3 to 1 Melbourne, 20 to 1 Promised Land. At the falling of the flag Hungarian led off, the other two horses going together. After passing the stacks, Melbourne gave Hungarian the slip, and rounded into the straight before him. Hungarian tried hard to keep up, and was hardly worked by his jockey all the way home, but the Australian won easily, held hard. Soon after coming into the straight Promised Land gave up the game, and trotted in gently. Time—1st quarter mile, 26 sec.; half mile, 53 sec.; ¾ mile, 1m. 21 sec.; mile, 1m. 50 sec.

Third Race.—"The European Merchants' Purse."—A Handicap Rs. 675 added to an entrance of 10 G. M. 28 G. M. for not standing the Handicap. For all Arabs. 1½ mile.

		st. lbs.		
Ali Asker's	g. a. h. Grandmaster	8 7	Mr. R.	1
Mr. Field's	b. a. h. Sunbeam	9 7	Hackney	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h. Tiger	8 0	Syed	3
H. H. Aga Khan's	b. a. h. Shaheen	8 2	W. Brewtey	4
Major Crosbie's	g. a. h. Mainstay	8 0		5

Betting:—2 to 1 Sunbeam and Shaheen, 4 to 1 Tiger, 3 to 1 Mainstay, and 6 to 1 Grandmaster. At rather an unequal start, Mainstay jumped to the front, and a struggle ensued for places, Sunbeam getting the advantage, Shaheen second. Mainstay, however, soon fell back badly. Till coming up to the haystacks the horses ran in single file, and on again coming into sight Tiger and Shaheen had lost ground irretrievably and Grandmaster led. Sunbeam who it will be seen gave away 1 stone to his rival, picked up a little, but Grandmaster was too much for him and kept the running to the post, though held hard, and though Sunbeam's jockey used every exertion. Time—2m. 55½sec. Mainstay, it may be stated, had been weighted for 7st. 7lb., but a light jockey could not be found for him, and he ran weighted with 8 stones.

Fourth Race.—"A Galloway Handicap."—1 mile. Rs. 200 from the Fund. 5 G. M. entrance. One G. M. forfeit for not standing the Handicap.

		st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	c. a. g. Whitefoot	8 0	Emaum	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h. Syed Ahmed	8 11	W. Brewtey	2
Ally Asker's	b. a. h. Teheran	9 2	Mr. R.	3

Betting:—even on Syed Ahmed, 2 to 1 Whitefoot and Teheran. Teheran jumped to the front at the start, Whitefoot second. Whitefoot soon showed the way and made the running for the whole distance. On passing the stacks the chesnut was a long way in front—so far that it was easily seen he could not be passed—and Teheran and Syed were running neck to neck. Whitefoot came in beautifully almost at a canter, and Syed Ahmed by a hard struggle only got the second place by a nose. Time—1 m. 57 sec.

Fifth Race.—"The Hack Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. Gentlemen riders. For *bona fide* hacks. 2 G. M. entrance. ¾ of a mile. Lowest weight for Arabs 9 st. 7 lbs.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Jones'	b. a. h. Antalo	10 7	Owner	1
Mr. M.'s	g. a. h. Charlie	10 2	Mr. Gaye	2
Capt. G.'s	g. a. h. Camel	10 9	Mr. Walker	3
Mr. Framjee's	c. a. g. Hope	9 12	Capt. Stack	4
Mr. P.'s	r. a. g. Hopshee	9 7		0
Lieut. Luckhard's	g. a. h. Grey Leg	10 0	Mr. Seton	0

Hope jumped to the front at the start, but soon fell back badly, and at the quarter mile Camel was making the running. Mr. Jones, however, let out Antalo a little and took the first place before rounding into the straight, and a fine race ensued to the post, Antalo answering his rider's call and keeping well to the front of Charlie, who did his best and came in second. Time—1m. 28 sec.

During the meeting a bad practice has been very frequently allowed—viz., riding out of colours,—a practice which the stewards would do well to check, as it frequently leads to considerable misapprehension amongst the general spectators.

Captain Inglefield, R.N., has been appointed to the command of the *Royal Adelaide,* in order to give a fair trial to his invention for steering ships by an improved method. The details of the invention have not been published as yet, but, according to the *Athenæum,* the apparatus is very simple, consisting only of a hydraulic chamber screwed fast to the bottom of the keel, from which an iron rod passes to the deck and to the rudder head. No wheel is required, no tiller beyond a short bar, and steering ropes are dispensed with, and yet the power of the apparatus is said to be such that a boy would be able to steer the largest ship in the navy.

THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS (BOMBAY) BILL.

At the Viceregal Legislative Council last Friday morning, the Hon'ble M. J. Shaw Stewart introduced the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instruction to report in a month. He stated that he explained the objects of the bill at the time he obtained leave to introduce it. The substance of the bill was nearly the same as Act XVI. of 1868, which was an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Principal Sudder Ameens and subordinate judges in the Presidency of Bengal. He would now very briefly explain the alterations which this bill proposed to effect in the existing law. The second section of the bill provided for the repeal of a number of enactments on this subject, of which there were a number in the statute book. In the sixth section an alteration was proposed, allowing the district judge, with the previous sanction of the High Court, to hold his court elsewhere than at the *sudder* station of his district. The necessity for this had long been felt, and the alteration would be a great convenience to suitors. The twelfth section of the bill gave the Government of Bombay, subject to the general control of the Government of India, power to appoint joint judges where necessary. At present every appointment of a joint judge must have the express sanction of the Government of India. The next proposed alteration was in the twenty-second section. At present there were three grades of subordinate Judges in Bombay, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. It was proposed by this bill that there should be only two grades, to be called subordinate judges of the first class, and subordinates judges of the second class, and that all these appointments should be vested in the Government of Bombay. On this subject there was a difference between the Government and the High Court of Bombay. The High Court considered that the nomination of subordinate judges should belong to it, and the Government on the other hand was of opinion that the duty was one which rested with the Government, and one that ought not to be deputed to any other authority, and that there was no reason why this authority should be vested in the High Court. He (Mr. Shaw Stewart) might also state that the High Court of Bombay in 1864, which was differently constituted than the present High Court, agreed in the proposed alteration, and was of opinion that the appointment of subordinate judges should be vested in the Executive Government. The views of the High Court on this point had been laid before the Council. It would, however, be noticed that the power of the Government to make the appointments would be considerably limited by the second portion of section 22, which stated as follows:—"No person shall be appointed a subordinate judge unless he be a British subject who has practised five years as an advocate of a High Court in India, or as a vakeel in the High Court of Judicature in Bombay, or who has qualified for the duties of a subordinate judge according to such tests as may for the time being be prescribed by such High Court, or who has taken the degree of bachelor of laws in the University of Bombay." The next alteration was in section 23, which gave the subordinate judges power to hold their courts in more than one place. This was introduced with the view of making justice more easily accessible in large and populous districts. In the matter of jurisdiction, the recommendations of the Draft Act very nearly followed the provisions of the existing law. Subordinate Judges of the High Court, it was proposed, should have jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 10,000, judges of the second class to the extent of Rs. 5,000. In the Act which applied to Bengal, Act XVI. of 1868, subordinate judges of the first class had jurisdiction to an unlimited extent, and judges of the second class to Rs. 1,000. As the circumstance of Bombay and Bengal were different, it was proposed that first class subordinate judges in the former Presidency should have jurisdiction up to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and second class subordinate judges up to Rs. 5,000. In the twenty-sixth section there was a slight alteration. In the law, as it stood at present, subordinate judges of the first class were vested with power to hear appeals from Small Cause Courts, provided that the subject matter did not exceed in amount Rs. 100. By this bill it was proposed that this limit should be increased to Rs. 200. Those were the main alterations proposed to be effected by the bill he now had the honour to introduce. One section, however, had been inadvertently omitted in the bill as now drawn up. The draft bill as originally sent up by the Bombay Government contained a provision that no subordinate judge should have power to hear any suit in which any officer of the Government in his official capacity was defendant. This provision had been in force since the year 1827, and it was not intended that it should be omitted from the present bill, but, owing to some inadvertency in arranging the draft bill, it had been accidentally omitted. He (Mr. Shaw Stewart) would bring the section before the notice of the select committee, and no doubt it would be at once inserted in the bill. He would now move that the bill be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a month.

The Hon'ble H. S. Maine stated that he was sure the Council would agree to refer this bill to a select committee. It was a Bombay bill, and referred to subjects only connected with Bombay. The only reason why this bill was brought before this Council was that stated by the Advocate General of Bombay, that as it affected the jurisdiction of the High Court, the Bombay Council had no power to pass it. The effect of this he (Mr. Maine) feared would be to throw into this Council a great deal of Legislation which did not properly belong to it. He (Mr. Maine) would like to say a word on one or two points connected with the present bill. In the twelfth section it was stated that "whenever the state of civil judicial business renders it expedient the Governor in Council of Bombay, subject to the general control of the Governor General of India in Council, may appoint in any district a joint judge," and so forth. Mr. Maine contended that the words "general control" had better be omitted, as they were ambiguous. With regard to the body with which the nominations of subordinate judges should rest, Mr. Maine stated that, although he was sure that no one would deny that no opportunity of strengthening the hands of Government should be missed, yet it was a question whether in India there was any guide except the High Court, to the Government as to the proper selection of persons to fill judicial offices. In Bengal it was made the duty of the High Court to nominate, and the Government to appoint subordinate judges, but in Bombay it was objected that in that Presidency there were provinces where the High Court had no jurisdiction, and the Government might wish to appoint officers from those districts of whom the High Court could know nothing, and that, therefore, the patronage should be altogether in the hands of the Government. What he (Mr. Maine) would propose would be that the patronage should be in the hands of the Government in the first instance, and that if after a certain time the Government failed to appoint any person, then the appointment should rest with the High Court. The effect of this would be that there would be a perfect understanding between the Government and the High Court as to the person who should be appointed.

The Hon'ble M. J. Shaw Stewart stated, with reference to the remarks of Mr. Maine, that the words "general control" in section 12 meant that the financial control of the Government would still be maintained. In the letter of the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, the circumstances under which the provision was introduced were stated at length, that it was found impossible to transfer one joint judge from one district to another without the sanction of the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple stated that he accepted with much satisfaction the assurance of his hon'ble friend Mr. Shaw Stewart, that it was not intended that the financial control of the Government of India should be interfered with. He also learnt with satisfaction that the bill gave to the local Government patronage to subordinate judicial appointments. With due deference to the remarks of his learned colleague Mr. Maine, and to the opinions of the High Court of Bombay, he, for one, thought it essential that the hands of Government should be made as strong as possible with respect to judicial as well as to other appointments.

After a few remarks from the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, the motion was put and carried.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11th February.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—Duncan Henry, a seaman of the British ship *Dunkeld,* was charged with refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoner expressed his willingness to go on board, and the Magistrate made an order accordingly.—James Wilson, a seaman of the ship *Isabella Henkins,* was charged with refusal of duty, and sentenced to three days' rigorous imprisonment. On the expiration of the sentence to be sent on board.—John Doming and three others, seamen of the ship *Dharwar,* were charged with a similar offence, and were on conviction sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for ten days.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—11th Feb.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Offence on the Railway.—Shaik Rahman Shaik Mussood was charged with stealing thirteen copper screw taps, of the value of Rs. 13, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner was a labourer and was observed passing the gate with something tied round his waist, and on his person being searched the stolen property was found. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive twenty stripes in the G. I. P. Railway yard in presence of the other labourers.

Suspected of Theft.—Sumput Sewpall, a horse-keeper in the employ of Mr. Charles Hallums, Superintendent of Police, was charged with having in his possession a zinc bucket, with the initials "G. I. P. R." marked upon it, which was reasonably suspected of being stolen, or fraudulently obtained. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees, or in default of payment of fine, to undergo a fortnight's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

Embezzlement.—Pandoorung Raghoonath, a luggage clerk in the employment of the G. I. P. Railway Company at the Byculla station, was charged with embezzling two rupees belonging to the Company. The prisoner, it appeared, received two rupees from a woman named Gunga, and marked off as "allowed" some luggage belonging to her. She was a fourth class passenger from Bombay to Nassick, and not entitled to any free luggage. The Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for a fortnight.

JUDGMENT IN THE BHOLESHWUR TANK CASE.

The matter of the claim of Rs. 2,622 made by the Municipal Commissioner against the trustees of the Bholeshwur tank, situated near the Mombadavie chowkey, that being the amount of expenses incurred in cleaning the tank, came on again yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before a Court of Petty Sessions, consisting of the Acting Chief Magistrate, Mr. J. E. C. Pryce, and Mr. Dadoba Pandoorung. Mr. Leathes, solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Leith, Barrister-at-Law, for Mr. Narayen Crustna Laud; and Mr. Taylor, Barrister-at-Law, for the rest of the defendants.

The Court, differing from one of the members, gave the following judgment:—

We are of opinion that the Bholeshwur tank is not a public tank within the meaning of section 174 of the Bombay Municipal Act. That section runs as follows:—"The Commissioner shall set apart sufficient public places, or any part of the seashore (not being private property) for the purpose of being used as bathing places; and shall also provide, or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks or runs of water for the inhabitants to bathe in; and shall also set apart tanks or reservoirs or runs of water for washing animals or clothes, and for all purposes connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants." The Bholeshwur tank does not answer to anything like this. It follows, in our judgment, that the tank must therefore be a private one within the meaning of section 175. But having regard to the great numbers allowed to frequent the place, in fact all Hindoos, who are not outcastes so called, who form a great majority of the population of the city, and looking to the powers vested in us by section 243 of the Act as to the apportionment of costs and expenses incurred in cases like this, also as it may be said with some reason that cementing the bottom of the tank was not an absolutely necessary thing for cleansing it, as required by the Act, however desirable such cementing might be in other respects, and no doubt it was desirable in every respect we have thought, and we rule and order, that the expense of such cementing must be borne by the Municipality. As to the other items of the account before us, since they are not challenged in respect of their reasonableness, we conclude that they are reasonable charges, property incurred in cleansing this tank in the way contemplated under section 175 of the Act; and the two first defendants having, in our opinion, exercised acts of ownership or claimed to have rights of ownership, within the meaning of the clause defining ownership in section 2 of the Act, we adjudge them liable to pay all the items of this bill except that which relates to cementing the bottom of the tank, which, we think, should be paid by the Municipality as aforesaid. That there may be others exercising rights of ownership over this tank, as well as the defendants, as is alleged on their behalf, we do not doubt in the least; but it would be difficult for the Municipality, and impossible for us, besides that it does not seem the duty of either of us to find those parties out. The defendant can no doubt find them out easily. We leave the defendants to find them out accordingly, and to their remedy otherwise as they may be advised. It ought to be mentioned that only a majority of the Court have ruled that the tank is a private one within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Dadoba Pandoorung considers it public, and can, if he choose, give his own reasons for thinking so. Each party to pay their own costs.

Mr. Dadoba said he held that the tank was public within the meaning of the Act.

A JARRING NOTE.

The subject of "Musical Pitch" is too abstruse for us, quite out of our compass, as the whole tenor of this paragraph will show. Indeed we have been obliged to look into "Knight" for the meaning of diapason; but as there are preluding symptoms of discord and disagreement on the question, we just note it, on this which is or ought to be the octave of St. Cecilia, to express a hope first that the conductors of the dispute will not be such flats as to descend so low in the scale as to pitch into each other, and next that they will come to a harmonious conclusion, and be successful in attaining the pitch of perfection. Pitch suggests—toss, but perhaps this mode of deciding the point (not counterpoint, is it?) would be thought too low. We proposed it with a quaver, merely as a crotchet of our own, and hope very soon to have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sims Reeves in Exeter Hall again.—*Punch.*

THE MILLENIUM.

The *Unità Cattolica* has come out with a New Year's number which would be touching were it not so extremely absurd. This year, it holds, will see the end of all trouble, not in the way our own Seraphic Doctor loves to frighten hysterical women with—viz., through thunders, earthquakes, and dissolutions of things generally—but by the return of the whole world under the dominion of St. Peter's successor. This year, it says, is to be the year of salvation and joy, the year of the triumph of truth, the year of the Œcumenical Council. As the reverend fathers at the close of the Council of Trent greeted Pius IV., so the *Unità Cattolica* greets Pius IX. No more schisms, no more Acatholics. Scornfully it compares the meddlings and muddlings of diplomacy, and its attempts to patch up here, to persuade there, frightening, coaxing, bullying, lying, and yet never succeeding, with the grand and majestic simplicity of the Papal power, which by affixing a bull to the gate of St. Peter calls the bishops from all the ends of the world around his Holiness the Pontiff, and they all hasten to obey and with awe and reverence to deliberate under his supreme auspices on the highest interests of Humanity, or which is the same thing, the Church. The *Unità* speaks altogether as if the days of Gregory III. and Innocent III. were at our door again. We should like (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) to send it the *Morning Advertiser,* which from this selfsame year expects the fall and complete overthrow of the "Scarlet Lady." Which is right? And will our generation see the beginning of the end?

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST A LADY.

Mrs. Lumley, a middle-aged lady, whose case excited very great interest when she appeared some time since in a police court on a charge of bigamy, was tried yesterday (January 14th), at the Central Criminal Court. Her offence consisted, to put it in legal phrase, in her "having feloniously intermarried with William Brownlow Lumley, her husband Alexander Victor (to whom she had been married at Jersey, in the year 1837) being still alive." She was found guilty, but strongly recommended to mercy, and, as a point of law was reserved in her favour, she was allowed to have her liberty, on bail, pending the decision. The point in question has reference to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's objection to the admission of the copy of the register of the marriage with the first husband as evidence, and on this, of course, the whole case turns. It was said yesterday that Mrs. Lumley, after her marriage with Victor, found she had been grossly deceived. One sentence in the report of the evidence sufficiently explains the lenity with which the unfortunate woman has been treated, both by the court and by public opinion. In cross-examination, her sister said: "She had heard that the real name of Victor was Valois and that he was a branded felon. The prisoner had the misfortune to meet with him when she was quite a child, and she left him immediately that she discovered the marriage was 'illegal.'" The most prosiac reader can form some idea of the whole life history of bitter sorrow indexed in these few words.—*London Paper.*

THE OUTSPOKEN "COMPETITION-WALLAH."

(*Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 9.*)

Mr. George Trevelyan is determined to show that he is not to be muzzled by office, and that the fact of his being a Civil Lord of the Admiralty is not to be taken as an indication of any extra civility on his part to those persons or institutions to whom he has an objection. And yet, perhaps, it would have been as well for his reputation had he been more modest and reticent in his speech on the occasion of his re-election this week. Although he belongs to the naval branch of the administration, it is tolerably clear that he looks upon himself as the right man (he can never be wrong) in the wrong place, and that the War Office would have the benefit of his services had he himself the choice of the precise Quæstorship he was to fill. To the Army and Navy abuses a large share of his remarks was dedicated. The purchase system, against which with filial piety, he makes war, came in for a severe hit. "Each," he said, "of our brigades of artillery is officered, to the admiration of all military Europe by fifteen officers, who have obtained their commission by merit, and who are professional men in the best sense of the word. A regiment of cavalry, which is of about the same strength in horse and men, is officered not altogether to the admiration of military Europe by thirty-four officers who, though they have for the most part obtained their commissions by purchase, cost the country as much as if they had obtained them by merit." Now Mr. Trevelyan, when he puts himself forward as a military reformer, should instruct himself about that respecting which he voluntarily comes forward to instruct others. Fifteen officers is not the proportion of a brigade of artilery. The establishment ranges from 43 officers in the horse brigades to 53 and 75 respectively in the garrison and field brigades; nor is a regiment of cavalry of about the same strength as a brigade of artillery, nor, we may add, is there real ground for the sneer about the inferiority of the cavalry service to the artillery. There may be a slovenly cavalry regiment as there may be a slovenly battery of artillery, but most of our mounted regiments would indeed be met by the admiration of military Europe wherever they appeared in the field. No men would be more ready than the artillery officers themselves to bear testimony to the admirable efficiency of several regiments we could name. Mr. Trevelyan evidently has learned a lesson, and learned it badly. If he wished to maintain that the cavalry is over-officered as compared with the artillery, he might have done so by showing that a field battery with 230 men or more is well officered by five combatant officers, while a dragoon regiment, little more than twice as numerous, has twenty-seven or twenty-eight. But this has nothing to do with purchase or non-purchase; it does not help to maintain the theory that a man whose father can pay some hundreds or thousands for his advancement must necessarily be a dolt or a sluggard, or that money and merit are presumably antagonistic. Mr. Trevelyan is pleased to object to a Royal Duke at the Horse Guards, because he does not go out with the Ministry, and personifies an aristocratic influence which even the purchase system cannot destroy. He does not object to the illustrious personage who now fills that place on account of his individual demerits; he merely objects to his being a Royal Highness. After all it is scarcely consistent with reason, not to say tradition, to contend that the Queen's relative shall, because of his relationship, be excluded from the position of her first executive officer. However, upon this as well as other points we differ from Mr. Trevelyan, with all proper deference and humility; and, after all, perhaps, the Army Estimates, and not he, may be in the wrong respecting the proportion of artillery officers to a brigade.

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FLYING MACHINES.

NEARLY a quarter of a century has passed since Mr. Roebuck introduced a measure into the House of Commons intended to utilize an aerial machine from which at that time great things were anticipated. The "Aerial Transit Bill" was read a first time, but was presently withdrawn. Proposals were made, however, in 1843, to form an aerial navigation company; and many of our readers will doubtless remember the model of an ellipsoidal balloon (intended to be propelled by the Archimedian screw) which was exhibited at Adelaide Gallery at that time.

Recently the subject of aerostation has attracted fresh attention. A society, called the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, has been formed, of which the Duke of Argyll is President. Many leading scientific men, too, are supporters of this society. In fact, aerostation is no longer looked upon as the amusement of a few ingenious mechanicians, but has been elevated into the rank of a science. Papers have been read at the meetings of this society, which, without actually solving the problem of aerial navigation, contain suggestions at once novel and promising.

It is probable that there are few mechanical subjects which have received a larger share of attention with less profitable results than the science of aerostation. From the days of Dœdalus and Icarus to the present there have always been experimenters in the art of flying; and for every experimenter we may count hundreds who have pondered upon the subject without putting their notions into practice. In fact, we touch here on the main difficulty of successfully attacking the broblem. In most other subjects of mechanical inquiry a man can conduct preliminary experiments without discomfort or danger, and at least without the fear of making himself ridiculous. But the experimenter in aerostation is compelled to put his first, and necessarily imperfect, notions into practice in a way which can hardly be hidden from the eyes of men. Anyone who fits himself into an elaborate system of machinery, and, attempting to fly by its aid, is presently precipitated upon his nose, is hardly calculated to excite admiration, though in reality he is only doing what every experimenter has had to do—that is, making tentative and unsuccessful attempts. There is scarcely an instance in the history of invention of a successful first attempt; and of all problems ever submitted to mechanical ingenuity that which is least likely to be solved at a first trial is the problem of aerial navigation.

Aerostation is in reality a very much more ancient science than "ballooning." Aulus Gellius relates that Archytas, of Parentum (400—345 B.C.), constructed an automaton dove "so contrived as by a certain mechanical art and power to fly, so nicely was it balanced by weights and put in motion by hidden and enclosed air." In speaking of this machine Cardan has discussed the great difficulty involved in all flying machines; that, namely, of proportioning the motive power to the sustentation of the weight of the machinery requisite for producing it. "We see no reason," says he, "why such construction should not be put in motion, particularly by a favourable breeze. . . . The light construction of the body would contribute to this result; as would likewise the largeness of that wings and the strength of the wheels; and it is probale that this pigeon would take its flight in a certain fashion but with a wavering motion, as lamps do. Thus it would occasionally mount upwards spontaneously, flutter its wings, then leave off suddenly and fall—its motive power being unequal to the weight."

A machine which a man could work by his own strength, so as to raise himself for any considerable time from the ground, is hardly to be thought of. Borelli showed long since in his work, "De Motu Animalium," that it is not possible for men to fly, however ingenious may be the machinery devised to sustain them in their attempts. He compared the enormous power of the pectoral muscles of birds with the weakness of those of man, and showed that, independently of this want of power, men are not adapted for flight on account of the comparative heaviness of their frames. Indeed, in the few instances of aerial locomotion successfully accomplished by the aid of wings it will be found that the distance attained has always been proportional to the height from which the person has projected himself. We are told, for example, that in Edward the Confessor's time a certain English monk flew to the distance of two hundred yards; but he had projected himself on this flight from the summit of a church tower. An Italian mechanician (also of a holy order by the way) invented a few years later a mode of flying to a great distance from a height; but in exhibiting his powers before James IV. of Scotland he fell to the ground and broke his thigh. M. Besnier devised a mode of flight which enabled him to cross a river of some width, but he was quite unable to raise himself from the ground by the aid of wings alone.

There seems to be no reason, however, why machinery should not be devised by which aerial vehicles could be successfully propelled. Some of the results which have been recently attained seemed to promise the solution of this problem; though it may be doubted whether the time is near at hand when the air will become "the silent highway" of intercourse between the nations of the earth.

The great feature of modern inquiries into the subject of aerostation is the scientific investigation which has been applied to the relation subsisting between weight and the required sustaining surface. In a paper by M. de Lucy, of Paris, the results are detailed of a series of actual experiments on the extent of wing-surface observed in the case of insects and birds. He arrives at the conclusion that the extent of surface requisite to sustain aerial machines has been largely overestimated, and that by a proper arrangement machines much less inconvenient than those devised on the old assumptions respecting the necessity of a very widely extended supporting surface might be made use of.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that Henson took out (in 1843) a patent for an aerial ship which he had devised. It was in connexion with this invention that Mr. Roebuck brought in his Aerial Transit Bill, which was intended to utilize aerial navigation. The machine devised by Henson was to have been buoyed up by an enormous area of canvas or oiled silk. The whole apparatus was to weight 3,000 lbs., and each of the two wings was to contain 4,500 square feet, the tail 1,505 feet, making in all upwards of 6,000 square feet. However, the machine was never constructed on this scale. In 1844 Henson and Stringfellow commenced together the construction of a smaller aerial machine. Henson attended to the framework, Stringfellow to the motive power. The weight of the model was about 26 lbs. The sustaining power was derived from two wings, each three and a half feet wide, and the whole length of the wings, from tip to tip, was about twenty feet. Thus there were seventy feet of surface in the wings; and the tail gave ten feet more.

This machine proved a failure, owing to faults in the construction. A smaller model, made in 1846 by Mr. Stringfellow alone, was much more successful. In this, as in the former case, the machine was suffered to slide down an inclined plane until the resistance of the air buoyed it up, so that on reaching the point of detachment it was floating, so to speak, upon the air. So successfully had the conditions requisite for the purpose been attended to that in the actual experiments the machine gradually rose after leaving the inclined plane, and continued to do so until it reached the further end of the room in which the experiments were conducted. It often rose as much as one in seven. The machine was exhibited at Cremorne, where it made a flight of about forty yards, being then only stopped for want of space.

Of late Mr. Stringfellow has taken advantage of the attention which the subject of aerostation is now attracting to make new experiments. It had been suggested by Mr. F. H. Wenham, at a meeting of the Aeronautical Society, that the supporting surface of an aerial machine may be arranged as effectually in superposed planes as in a single widely-extended plane surface. Mr. Stringfellow availed himself of this idea, and recently a model, constructed on this plan, was exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The success of this machine was hardly as great, however, as that which had attended Mr. Stringfellow's earlier attempt.

Other suggestions, into which we have not space now to enter, have been made, and the whole subject is receiving an amount of attention which promises soon to have valuable results.

It may be remarked, in conclusion, that it will not be sufficient to devise a machine which can be supported by wing-flapping—since no such machine would be fit for the purposes of aerial navigation. Sea-sickness would be a trifle compared with the effects which would be experienced by travellers in an aerial machine of such a sort. A forward propulsive power applied to a machine so supported on inclined planes that the action of the air would exert a continual and steady upward pressure, is more nearly what is required; though something seems to be hoped for from the effect of vertical spindles caused to rotate rapidly, after the manner of the toys, so common with children, which fly up to the ceiling and stay there for a considerable space of time. Fans such as these would be to air-boats what the screw propeller is to the steam-boats.—*Daily News.*

IT is the fashion of some Paris papers to speak of the toilettes of ladies of the *monde* and *demi-monde* in the same breath. Two members of the aristocracy have written to the *Gaulois* to demand that their wives' names may not be mentioned. In case the editor transgresses he will be liable to a fine according to the law Guilloutet.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS has made an unfavourable [illegible]at at Philadelphia. Her agent advertised for fifty [illegible]le at six dollars a head for a certain purpose not nam[illegible] immense number of applicants came when the [illegible]ment was made that they were wanted to [illegible]ckets for the best seats. The hoax caused much [illegible] from the effect of which Mrs. Scott Siddons

THE LATEST NOVELTY ON THE PARISIAN STAGE

PARIS, JAN. 12.

ANOTHER of those pieces which, for the last fifteen years, take for their aim the portraiture of modern society in France, M. Sardou's *Sèraphine*, has achieved a brilliant and indisputable success. It was at first named *La Dévote*, but the *Censure* would not let this stand any more than it would allow the personage now called Chapelard to be *Monsieur l'Abbé*. Who these small subterfuges deceive (or satisfy) it would be wondrous hard to say, but we must presume that some one is gratified by them, or deems them useful, for they continue to be practised regularly and rather more than they were under the reign of that absolute King Phœbus Louis XIV.

Well, then, *La Dévote*, as it was originally styled, hits, as its name will amply inform you, at the hourly-growing usurpations of the Sacristy in the present society of France. You may call it *Séraphine*, and nothing more, and turn the spiritual adviser into a plain layman as much as you choose; but the public is not for one single instant duped, and knows as well who it is face to face with as if you left the original personages in their original cowls, surplices, and "soutanes."

Séraphine is a woman who was beautiful, and has taken refuge in fanaticism as another form of dominion, before her beauty has left her. She was married off in her early youth to a colonel de l'empire twenty years older than herself. They have two daughters, the elder just married to a man "like any other man," a "man about town," and the other just returned from her convent, a girl of sixteen. This girl, Yvonne, is, however, not the daughter of the Colonel de Rosanges; she is, in fact, the daughter of a man whom Madame de Rosanges was (she believed) passionately attached to during the early years of her wedded life, the Admiral de Montignac.

The whole drama turns upon the struggle between Séraphine, the mother of this poor child, and her former lover, who knows himself to be the real father of the girl, but who, before the world, has only the position of her godfather. Séraphine has determined in her own mind that, Yvonne shall pay for her mother's sins, and she deliberately prepares to sacrifice the girl by shutting her up ruthlessly in a convent, and forcing her to take the veil. This the Admiral discovers, and then begins the struggle, and a fierce one it is; not fiercer however, I fancy, than has been waged in more than one of the families of those who go to listen to it at the *Gymnase*.

And here comes the interest of all these kind of theatrical representations in France. It is not the fictitious joy or sorrow of this or that stage hero which it is important to observe or chronicle (that would never be worth while); it is the sudden and impetuous self-incarnation of the spectators in this or that personage—their indentification with this or that sentiment, that it is so curious to mark.

Twenty years ago *Sèraphine* would have exercised no action on a Parisian public; the Sacristy was innocuous then, kept itself to itself, Jesuits were banished, and, except in isolated cases, no family had to suffer under the harsh rule of a narrow-minded vulgar priest, more ignorant of the Christian religion than of aught else on earth. Times are altered now, and under a despotism far more hostile to human intelligence than was that of Louis XIV., the same evils flourish anew that flourished during the dictatorship of Madame de Maintenon's satiated husband.

The false devotion of Tartuffe is more active and more offensive now than it was two centuries ago, and hence the application made by the public of every line of such plays as *Sardou's Dévote*. When Planterose, the man of the world, who married Agathe, the eldest daughter of the colonel, describes the way in which his mother-in-law strives to separate his wife from him, and keep her prostrated, as it were, permanently at the foot of the altar, and when he declares that he wants to love his wife, and wants her to love him, and that his belief is that the basis of all civilisation is the conjugal tie, the public of all parts of the house, except the dress boxes, breaks out in enthusiasm—and what does that mean? That means that the members of all classes in France are longing to see certain old customs and traditions overthrown, longing to see man work and be rewarded, longing to see him love and wed whom he loves, longing, in fact (for it all comes to that in the end), for a healthier state of social being, namely, as I told you some weeks since, for "more life and fuller." These instincts of the immense majority, still regarded with contempt and abhorrence by the "select few" are largely shared in by the "select few's" grandsons; and the lads of sixteen and a few years upwards all go with M. de Planterose, though they may not care to say so.

There is another equally curious feature to note. M. de Planterose, in a conversation with the Admiral (touching whose former connection with Sèraphine he is naturally in utter ignorance), indulges in a vigorous tirade against the "Saints," accusing them of every abomination under the sun, but, above all, of the most degrading hypocrisy. "You must distinguish real from false piety," says, calmly, Montignac. "There are honest men who are sincere believers."

"Never met one yet," cries out Planterose.

"You have one before you now," rejoins, with still greater quietness, Montignac.

"You!" exclaims his friend—"You! a *dévot*—you!"

"Say a Christian," is the reply—"a firmly convinced devout believer in the Christian faith."

And then, in a very short and excellent speech, he develops what he holds to be the spiritual duties of a Christian gentleman, of an honest, upright soldier, and he is covered with applause.

Now this also would have been impossible some few years back. The lower part of the audience would have hissed, hooted, and laughed down a soldier who should have ventured to defend the practices of religion. The difference now is that if the narrow, hypocritical intrigues of the Jesuitical Tartuffes are more than ever detested, there is sympathy and respect for those who genuinely stand firm by, and act up to the precepts and the dogmas of Christianity.

When you have just come from witnessing the representation of such a piece as *Sèraphine* (and more or less all pieces are of this type now-a-days here), the thing that strikes you most is the oneness of the ideas proclaimed everywhere where tongue or pen expresses thought, and the union between those who live in dread of what they call "revolutionary" progress.

In other words, what Sardou satirizes and scourges, is condemned by the Pére Hyacinthe, and, the one on the stage, and the other in the pulpit, denounce with equal force the same dangers to true religion.

"I don't care for enjoyment," says Chapelard in the *Dévote*, while accepting the offerings of his abject votaries, "on the contrary; but I seek to know nothing of the mere body. Therefore do I mortify the body by satiety! When the animal hungers, I say 'Gorge thyself, base one!' when it is sleepy, I say 'Snore out a dozen hours!' when it shivers I bid it be warmed; and thus I annul mine enemy!"

In the last sermon which rang through all Paris from the aisles of Notre Dame, Father Hyacinthe denounced the usurpations of the priesthood in the interior of families, and boldly took part with the "hearth" against the "cloister," making it clearly felt how unseemly was the position of a priest in the midst of the enjoyments and activities, the bustle and honest freedom of mere ordinary home-life. His theory was that the father was the nature-given "director" and chief, the guide and consoler—the minister, in short, appointed by God to administer the lives and consciences of his children.

Father Hyacinthe's preachings tend to enlarge the sphere of action of the honest man, and thereby to banish such misplaced "directors" as Sardou's Chapelard from their usurped power in the bosom of families.

But, as I said, the opposers of all this hang together firmly, and you will hear the same individuals who anathematise Sardou's *Séraphine* hold forth in bitter condemnation of Father Hyacinthe's homilies. Worst of all, too, these homilies are preached in the presence and under the sanction of the Archbishop of Paris—a very wise and liberal man.

If you venture to remark upon this fact before the resolute champions of Jesuitism and obscurantism, they sneer spitefully and say—"Very well, all in good time. You'll see that Rome will be down upon him some day." Luckily (for itself) Rome has as yet been "down upon" none of Pére Hyacinthe's utterances.—*Daily News.*

TOO MUCH ZEAL.—A correspondent sends us the following narrative of a scene which he and others witnessed and took part in at the railway station at Willenhall:—"A thick chain, three little boys on either side, and a bigger boy at the end; all handcuffed. Several poor women crying. Lots of children, and three policemen. One of the children was so little that a policeman had to wrap a handkerchief round his wrist to make the handcuffs fit. 'What's the matter—what have these boys done, and where are they going?' 'Been a gambling, sir. Going to Stafford for seven days.' 'Gambling, did you say?' 'Yes, sir, pitch-and-toss on a Sunday.' 'Pitch-and-toss! Do I understand you? Five little boys under 12, and two not 16, all going to gaol for pitch-and-toss?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Without the option of a fine?' 'No, sir, fined 6d.' 'That's 3s. 6d. for the seven; I'll pay the lot' 'But, then, there's the costs, sir.' 'Well, what's the total?' '4l. 0s. 6d., sir.' Now, as I understand, neither of the boys had ever been in custody before, and, as their dress denoted, they must of necessity be exceedingly poor, I inquired of a woman, who appeared in great distress, the habits of the boys. 'I can only,' she said, 'speak for my boy, sir. He earns me 6s. a week. He's a good lad. I haven't money enough to free him; and what he's to do when he comes out of Stafford I don't know. He can't walk the 20 miles home.' Fortunately, two gentlemen appeared on the scene, and inquired particulars, which were soon forthcoming 'Scandalous!' said one. 'Monstrous!' said the other. 'If,' I said, 'any gentleman will join me in payment of the fine, the boys shall be liberated.' Two gentlemen did join the writer of this, the fine was paid and the boys unchained, and, although the tickets were taken from Willenhall to Stafford, the boys did not go to gaol."—*Birmingham Post.*

PUNS *VERSUS* BASTARD PUNS.

THE following letters appear in a London paper:—

SIR,—The condemnation which you have passed upon the barbarous practice in vogue with burlesque writers of twisting one collection of syllables so as to sound like another collection is timely and just. But I wish to point out that the word-twistings in question are not puns at all, and have nothing in common with the pun proper. While, therefore, you have relieved the legitimate pun from the stigma so long supposed to have been laid on it by Dr. Johnson, you have unwittingly been unjust towards that mode of wit in coupling with it the bastard puns of modern burlesque. The essence of a pun is the use of one word in two different senses. Sydney Smith, perhaps the best authority on the subject, illustrates this by citing the instance of a boy who, whenever in reading he met with the word "patriarchs," always pronounced it "partridges," whereupon a friend observed that "the boy was making game of the patriarchs." Here the use of the word "game" in two different senses constitutes the pun, to which the possession of wit will hardly be denied. One of Sydney Smith's puns is perhaps the perfection of its kind; a lady said to him that "she feared she would never be able to bring this pea to perfection." "Permit me, then," said he, taking her by the hand, "to bring perfection to the pea."

Archbishop Whately had the reputation of being a great punster. Yet he seems to depreciate the pun; for he says, "it is reckoned the humblest kind of wit." This remark is certainly applicable to the example which follows it. "The reason why well-bred people never whisper in company is because it is a mode of speaking not allow'd [aloud];" for this is not a legitimate pun, seeing that one word is not used in two different senses, but two different words sounding alike are used to produce ambiguity. Perhaps the archbishop's quasi-puns were all of this type; and, if so, no exception can be taken to his implied self-censure. But the puns above quoted from Sydney Smith are not open to this objection. And if further vindication of the legitimate pun were necessary I would cite, as one to which wit of a high order cannot be denied, Coleridge's celebrated impromptu at one of the Bristol lectures when the audience showed some signs of disapprobation:—"I am not at all surprised that, when the red-hot prejudices of aristocracy are suddenly plunged into the cool element of reason, they should go off with a *hiss*." I do not like, I confess, to see Hood called a word-twister. He made some bastard puns, it is true; but he made many admirable legitimate ones. Witness his account of Ben Battle and Faithless Nelly Gray:

> A cannon-ball took off his legs;
> So he laid down his "arms."
>
> There he left the second leg
> And the forty-second "foot."

Even his bastard puns possessed the element so conspicuous by its absence in those of modern burlesque-writers. Who will deny, for instance, that these samples from "Sally Brown" and "Ben Battle" possess wit?

> The boatswain swore with wicked word
> Enough to shock a saint,
> That, though she did seem in a fit,
> 'Twas nothing but a "feint."
>
> They went and "told" the sexton,
> And the sexton "tolled" the bell.
>
> You will be my death—Alas!
> You will not be my "Nell."

Compared with these specimens, the double bastard puns of our burlesque-writers sink low indeed. Where is the wit, or the fun as you, sir, put it, of turning "For weal or woe" into "Fourwheeler, woa;" "Soporific" into "Soap horrific;" "Cauterize," "Caught her eyes;" "Rosherville," into "Rush of ill?" It is of such a stock that modern burlesque consists. My knowledge of it, fortunately, is not extensive. But judging by what I do know, I venture the opinion that in the whole of the burlesques written during the last fifteen years there are not as many legitimate puns. The bastard puns, of which the above are fair specimens, are not only a violation of grammar and orthoëpy, but an insult to the understanding, and an outrage upon taste. I devoutly hope they may be finally and speedily driven from our stage and literature.—I am, &c.,

PUN-OLOGIST.

SIR,—Your correspondents have not yet quite traced out the pedigree of the maxim "He that would make a pun would pick a pocket." A much earlier and better authority than the *Gentleman's Magazine* may be found for attributing it to Dennis the critic. It is quoted and ascribed to him in a pamphlet by Ben. Victor, entitled, "An Epistle to Sir Richard Steele on his play called the *Conscious Lovers*," published in 1772. Pope also, in a note to the edition of the "Dunciad" of 1729, says, "A great critic formerly held these clenches in such abhorrence that he declared 'he that would pun would pick a pocket.'" That he refers to his old antagonist is evident, for he adds, "Yet Mr. Dennis's work afford us notable examples in this kind." These dates are perhaps sufficient to show that Johnson, who was a schoolboy in 1722, was not the originator of the saying popularly attributed to him.—I am, &c.,

MOY THOMAS.

Jan. 9.

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As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A nearly new light English-built four wheeled Dog Cart with lamps and shaft by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C. Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

One ditto self-driving ditto., by Barton and Sons.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new, Mail Phaeton, with two spare seats convertible into Waggonnet, by Silk and Sons.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

And also,

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A single-barrelled Rifle, with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

2 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 12th February, 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Wrongs and their Remedies.—When the safe treatment of disease, by these purifying preparations, is so simple, and the good results so fully known, it seems almost unnecessary to ask the ailing to give them a trial. The Ointment is infallible in curing skin diseases, healing ulcers, arresting inflammations, reducing enlargements, and removing almost all external maladies. In all affections of the joints, gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous attacks, by which the health of many is daily drained away, Holloway's Ointment and Pills will afford indescribable relief, and will gradually, if they be used as recommended in the accompanying directions, bring about a thorough and lasting cure. These medicaments are suitable for both sexes, and for every age and condition.

NOTICES.

T O S P O R T S M E N.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges .... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (In Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Distribution of the Assets of the Company, at the rate of Rs. 3 (Three) per Share, will be payable at the Company's Office, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, corner of Parsee Bazar Street, on and after Monday the 22nd February 1869. To enable Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of Shares at the Company's Office on or before Monday the 15th February 1869. Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted attorney.

The Transfer Books of the Liquidators will be closed from 10th February 1869 until further notice.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

L O N D O N H O T E L.

No. 9, GRANT ROAD—OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

B Y C U L L A H O T E L,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

HYDROMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
SYKES' best gilt, excise pattern, with slide rule and thermometer, in mahogany case; with book of tables for glass jar complete	45 0	50 0
TWADDLE'S graduated for 75 deg., in mahogany case	10 8	12 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pale, Prime and Plump, from 7 to 18 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4
Smoked, do. do. per lb.	1 2	1 4
Pale or Smoked, in original cases of six per lb.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

ETHERODINE.

ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES

ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhea, &c.

The virtues of ETHERODINE are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,

MANAGERS OF

PUBLIC COMPANIES,

AND

MERCANTILE HOUSES.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) are exclusive WHOLESALE and RETAIL AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the Superior Writing and Copying Fluids, manufactured by Messrs. BLACKWOOD & Co., of London.

THESE INKS ONLY are used in the Admiralty, Colonial, and Home Departments, Foreign, Treasury, War, and all other Government Offices, and by all the leading Public Companies in London and throughout Great Britain; and are very largely exported to the Colonies.

They are especially adapted for use in India, as they flow readily, take the paper easily, preserve their fluidity, and retain, after use, their depth of Colour permanently, under all variations of temperature and climate.

To Travellers and Residents in the Mofussil, Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s celebrated BLACK and RED INK POWDERS are invaluable combining portability with all the excellencies characteristic of Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s Inks.

By special arrangement, this Company are enabled to contract with Public Companies and other large consumers, for the supply of Messrs. Blackwood and Co.'s preparations, on terms which will render competition by private import unprofitable. Inquiries as to the rates, accompanied with memoranda of the probable rate of consumption, can be addressed to the Office at Byculla.

BLACK WRITING FLUID OR STEEL PEN INK.

In stone bottles, with lip, and patent screw tap and stopper.	Cash. Rs. as. per doz.	Credit. Rs. as. per doz.
No. 1 Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3 0	3 8
No. 2 One Shilling size, each as. 12	6 0	7 0
No. 3 One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	12 0	14 0

COPYING INKS.

(In bottles as above).

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	12 0	14 0
No. 3 or Three Shilling size, each Rs. 2	20 0	22 0

BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

(In bottles as above).

No. 1 or Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3 0	3 8
No. 2 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	6 0	7 0
No. 3 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¼	12 0	14 0
No. 4 or Two Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¾	18 0	21 0

RUBIAN WRITING FLUID.

A brilliantly rich Red Ink; in bottles as above, or in glass bottles.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny siz, each Rs. 1¼	12 0	14 0

INK POWDERS.

For immediate production of excellent Black or Red Ink In stout Boxes.

Sixpenny size, each as. 6	3 8	4 0
One Shilling do. as. 12	7 0	8 0
Two do. do. Rs. 1½	13 0	15 0
Three Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 2½	25 0	28 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

CHEMISTS;

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense is spared.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS

(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

MEDICINE CHESTS

in

Leather, Mahogany, Oak and Japanned Tin.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of TRAVELLERS and UPCOUNTRY RESIDENTS—suitable for INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, or PROFESSIONAL use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

(The only House in the Presidency.)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,

Cataract, Concave, Convex, Coloured, Railway, Mounted in Gold or Steel;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT; WARRANTED REAL BRAZILLIA PEBBLE.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,

By Coxeter, Maw and Son, and others.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China. And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.

REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
" The National Bank of India.

SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Polices of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents.

1st January 1866.

S U N F I R E O F F I C E.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

VALENTINE'S DAY IS APPROACHING.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA" ON THE 7TH INSTANT.

	Rs.	as.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for January	2	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1869	15	12
The Year Book of Photography for 1869	0	12
British Journal of Photography Almanac, 1869	0	12
The London Journal, Vol. 48. July-Dec. '68	3	8
The Church of England Magazine, Vol. 65. Ditto	4	0
Ruff's Guide to the Turf—winter edition	2	12
Somerville's Molecular and Microscopical Science, 2 vols.	15	12
The Great Parliamentary Bore. By Major Evans Bell	3	12
Chevreuil on Colours. New edition	3	12
Stern's The Captive Missionary	15	12
Lessons of Middle Age. (Cheap edn.)	2	12
Hayes' Cast away in the cold	4	8
Smith's Studies for Pictures	3	12
Miss Martineau's Biographical Sketches	6	8
Cullerier's Atlas of Venereal Diseases	56	4
Tom Hood's A Golden Heart	1	8
Silver on Diseases of the Rectum and Anus. New edn.	3	12
Quain on Diseases of the Rectum	5	12
Harley on Diabetes	1	14
Clayton's The Sunny South	11	4
The Lady's Equestrian Guide	6	4
Holtzapfell's Turning and Mechanical Manipulation, 3 vols.	37	8
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Handbook	3	12
Boosey's Flute Tutor	0	12
Westropp's Normal Singer	0	12
Garcia's Art of Singing	7	8
Hatton's Singing Method, 2 parts.—Each	3	0
Church Services, with Hymns Ancient and Modern. Ivory covers, monograms, rims, and lock cases. Rs. 15 and	17	8
New Play Book.—Robert the Devil	0	8
Play Books.—Cool as a Cucumber; Little Toddlekins; Game of Speculation; Rough Diamond; Woodcock's little game.—Each	0	8
Seamen's Wages Books, for Crews of 42, 48, and 54 men ... Rs. 4, 4½ and	5	0
Ship's Log Books ... Rs. 4½, Rs. 9, and	18	8

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Humoresken, 2 vols.	3	0
Eines Audern Fraw	3	0

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song.—Wait for the Turn of the Tide	1	8
—— Dear Old Land I'm leaving	1	8
—— The Tinkling of the Bell	1	8
—— The Snow Lies White	1	8
—— The Peace of Home	1	8
—— My Sunny Gascon Shore	1	8
—— The Legend of the Rose	2	0
—— Marching through Georgia	1	0
—— God bless our Sailor Prince	1	8
—— God bless the Prince of Wales	1	8
—— What are the Wild Waves saying? (Duet)	2	0
Lancers.—Alnwick Castle	2	0
Quadrilles.—L'Enfant; and Royal Navy.—Each	2	0
Waltzes.—Clarine	2	0
Galops.—Earl Percy; Encore; Velocipede; and Fiery Steed.—Each	1	8

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 13TH INSTANT.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs.	as.
The Tomahawk, Vol. III	6	12
Jomini's Art of War. New edition	6	12
Burgh's The Indicator Diagram	5	12
Laxton's Builder's Price Book for 1869	3	0
Ritchie's British Senators	8	0
Miss Braddon's Ralph the Bailiff	4	8
Geoffrey the Knight. Illustrated by Dore	3	0
The Young Pilgrim; and the Giant Killer. Each	3	0
Booth's Another England	5	12
Changed Aspects and Unchanged Truths	2	12
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. III.—July to December	6	0
English Photographs by an American	9	0
Carroll's Phantasmagoria and other poems	4	8
Noel's Beatrice and other poems	4	8
Baron Munchausen. Illustrated Edn.	3	4
Pulleyn's Origin and Inventions	2	12
Life of Nelson, by the Old Sailor	2	12
Punch, Vol.—July to December	6	8
Sabine on the Electric Telegraph (Weale's Series.)	2	4
Campbell's Napoleon at Fontainbleau and Elba	9	8
My Sunday Companion. By Mrs. Hawtrey	2	12
Jones's Treasures of the Earth	2	12
Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management. New edn.	5	12
The Gun, Rod, and Saddle. By "Ubique"	5	12
Head's the Royal Engineer	9	0
Lytton's Orval; or the Fool of Time	6	12
Emanuel's Diamonds and Precious Stones. New edn.	4	8
Neil's How to Conduct Public Meetings	0	12
The Royal Elizabethan Book of Fate	3	12
Smith's Manual of Equity	9	0
—— Law of Contracts	10	0
Treatment of our Domestic Dogs	1	14
The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. I. New Series	5	4
Todhunter's Algebra	5	12
Colenso's Arithmetic, Rs. 3. Key to ditto	3	12
Miss Braddon's Novels, 12 vols.—Each	1	8
St. Paul's Magazine, vols. I. and II.—Each	5	12
Home Book of Pleasure and Instruction for young ladies	5	12
Habits of Good Society	2	12
Spohr's Violin Instructor	20	0
The Flying Scud	1	8
Macnamara's Diseases of the Eye	9	8
Beveridge's History of India, 3 vols	40	0
Henry Lawrence's Lectures	8	12
Ross's How to Train young eyes and ears	1	2
Anderson on Skin Diseases	5	12
Campbell's the Old Forest Ranger	3	12
The Illustrated Photographic Almanac for 1869	0	12
Boosey's English Concertina Tutor	0	12
Boosey's and Chappell's Music Books for the English Concertina, in great variety, at Rs. 1-2 as. and	0	12
New Play Book.—The Frightful Hair	0	8
Under Two Flags. By Ouida	3	12

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONG.—Call her back and Kiss her	1	8
——The little Diamond Dew Drop	1	8
——Children's Voices. By Claribel	2	0
——Stars the Night Adorning	1	8
——Peacefully Slumbering	1	8
——The Blind Girl to her Harp	1	8
QUADRILLES.—Bon Jour; and Rossini.—Each	2	0
——We wont go home till morning	2	0
WALTZES.—Beatrice; Rosa; Annette; Visionen; and Corpsball Tauze.—Each	2	0

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS OF INDIA. Nos. 38, 56, 60, 73, and 75.—Each 3 0

FOLDING LOG SLATES, OF VARIOUS SIZES.

FABER'S ARTIST'S PENCILS, IN VARIETY.

CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS—VARIOUS.

Bombay, 8th February, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLERY.

On Wednesday next, 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 30, Meadow Street, by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Cooverbace deceased, the late wife of Jeewunjee Bhaejee Cooper, the undermentioned Jewellery.

4 Pearl Bangles.
2 do. Ornaments called Rayfulls.
2 Diamond Ear-rings.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1869.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece-goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 do. do. Dimity.
4 do. do. Domestic.
4 do. Black and Lavender Prints.
10 do. do. White do.
1 Case assorted Vases.
2 do. coloured Drops.
1 do. do. Pans.
1 Case fancy goods, comprising consertinas, inkstand, pin boxes, assorted brooches, hair dresses, combs, ear-rings, breast pins, &c. &c.

And any other Goods that may be offered.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Auction Rooms, at 3 P. M. by order of the mortgagee Mahomed Jatha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Borah Ebramjee Soollunjee and Co.

140 Bolts Canvas.

Bombay, 12th February, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the property of a Gentleman breaking up his establishment, the same comprises a set of cut glassware, blue dinner and white and gilt tea set, a handsome pink and gold flower dessert set, plated dish covers, curry dishes, tea sets, cruet and pickle frames, spoons and forks, candlesticks, &c., blackwood furniture, such as circular and pier tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy and dining room chairs, screens, side-board, clothes and gown presses, chiffoniers, chests of drawers, carved 4 post bedsteads, one mahogany full toned semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, in excellent order; also a square pianoforte; plated 3=2 and single-light hanging argand lamps, pictures, &c., and several miscellaneous articles, camp cots, bathing tubs, copper cooking utensils, &c.

On account of the concerned 4 rolls of damaged Brussels carpet and one roll of borders, handsome butterpots, rich gilt flower pots, Parisian marble vases under domes and stands, Parisian fowls, Bohemian coloured liquor and spirit bottles, a pair of Bohemian gilt candelabras with drops, liquor sets, with trays, hock glasses, mugs, toys, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of a commodious and comfortable bungalow with furniture, situate at Matheran.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12 by 13 Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at three o'clock P.M., the commodious and comfortable bungalow with furniture, situate at Matheran (thoroughly repaired) known as Mr. Coxon's bungalow, which was lately in the occupation of the late Mr. Culliandass Mohundass of Bombay.

For particulars, reference may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 22nd day of February instant, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Jaivunt Moroba Naique, the mortgagor. In pursuance of the power of sale contained in the mortgage bond, dated the 9th day of April 1866, all those several pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situated, lying and being in the Jamboolwady lane, outside the Fort, belonging to the said Mr. Jaivunt Moroba, the mortgagor, admeasuring 746 square yards and 3-4ths or thereabouts, the same more or less be assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 1582 and 25 respectively, and by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 3 and 5 respectively, fronting towards the north of the Esplanade cross road, situated within the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Mr. Jaivunt Moroba, the mortgagor, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property of Wittoba Ghanasham, on the west by the properties of the Tract and Book Society and of Karoba Narayen and Musoba Damodhur, on the north by the said Jamboolwady lane, and on the south by the Esplanade cross road.

For further particulars and inspection of the plan of the premises, apply to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms in the Fort.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Guinness's Porter in quarts and pints.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MAT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Sale at the Byculla Auction Mart, when they will submit for sale the following, viz.:—

White cotton stockings, panorama hanging balls, 3 sets of plated mounted buggy harness, pictures in gilt frames, leather portmanteaus, time-pieces, a case of loaf sugar, carved blackwood furniture, such as conversation couches, with red silk damask and springs, drawing-room and easy chairs, pier tables, sideboard, clothes presses, bagatelle tables with balls and cues, teakwood dispense cupboards, French hanging lamps, a few books, copper cooking utensils, &c.

AT 4 P. M.

An English-built Brougham.

And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AN EXTENSIVE Auction Sale of an assortment of princely and most splendid English and Country-made Household Furniture, Chandeliers, Candelabras, Paintings, Musical Boxes, Carpets, Carriages, State-coach, &c., &c. at Gowallia Tank.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been honoured with instructions to expose for public sale in the early part of next month, at the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Culliandass Mohundass, close to the Gowallia Tank. An extensive assortment of most magnificent and splendid English and country-made household furniture, consisting of rich chandeliers and candelabras, paintings, by first-class artists, fine musical boxes, and rich carpets valuable, first-class carriages, &c., &c.

Among the above assortment of household furniture, is a most magnificent and splendid suit of the best Spanish mahogany treble gilt furniture, consisting of drawing-room and easy chairs, sitties and ottomans all to match, the same having cost more than £4,000

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been authorized to say that the like of such splendid furniture has never been as yet sent out to India. The chandeliers are likewise most magnificent appendages to the above suit of furniture. The oilpaintings are also the productions of eminent and first-class artists. Among the carriages is a most superb and handsome State-coach, built by Laurie and Marner.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

Also, on the 5th day of the sale, a numerous Lot of most valuable and costly jewellery of which a separate catalogue will be published, and the same will be on view along with the furniture, &c.

NOTICE to CAPITALISTS and OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Buildings, Ground, Machinery, Materials, &c., &c. of the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation). At Parell.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions from the Liquidator of the above Company to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, at a future date to be hereafter named. All the buildings and grounds of the above Company in the course of construction, together with all the valuable materials and machinery, &c., therein erected, and lying, viz., a large powerful 40 Horse-power high and low pressure engine and boilers, an 8 Horse-power vertical do., and boiler, a large drilling machine, a horizontal shaping do., a vertical slotting do., a large self-acting slide lathe with bed about 24 feet long, shaftings and pulleys, plumber blocks, &c., about 1,500 feet large cast iron spouting, a quantity of large wall boxes, a do. of bevil and mitre wheels, 2 large iron girders and 2 cast iron do., several single and double crab winches, about 2,000 feet of shafting from 2 to 6 inches diameter, a large quantity of coupling about 150 cast iron pulleys, about 300 cast iron columns fitted with pedestals to suit, shafting from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, caps and base plates for do. in large quantity, about 300 to 400 large English stones adapted for the foundation of machinery, a very large quantity of bobins in very large casks, a great number of spinning and weaving machines, a quantity of Engineer's tools, pulley blocks, files, a large quantity of large tin plates, and a variety of other valuable and useful materials, tools, and machinery, too numerous to mention.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Liquidator of the Company at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The Catalogues will be published.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Byculla, Parell Road, Bombay, 12th February, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 15th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 do. do. Jaconets.
4 Cases White Cambric.
5 do. Chintz.
3 do. Grey and White Dhoties.
3 do. superior platedware, and fancy goods, consisting of cruet and pickle frames, tea and coffee services, dish covers, curry dishes, watch keys, gun nipples sets, 7 days' razors, double-barrel guns and rifles, ladies' and gentlemen's riding whips, cricket bats, baggamon board, &c.

A case containing coat and vest coat, silk buttons, hair combs, ear-rings, lead pencils, quill pens, &c., &c.

On account of underwriters, landed per ship "Glen Tilt."—M C & Co, C & B—16 Cases Oilmanstores, by Crosse & Blackwell, consisting of bacon, maccaroni, vermicelli, sauce, green peas, stewed mushroom, assorted potted meats, 1 and ½ lb. bottle mustard.

AT 2 P. M.

A second-hand buggy with powerful grey Arab, about 14-1, 4 years old, and harness, complete.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S STORES.

On Monday, the 15th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, subject to the conditions which will then be made known.

An Invoice of FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known purveyors Crosse and Blackwell, Soho Square, London, just landed ex "Isabella Hercus," consisting of assorted pickles, Worcester, Reading, John Bull, beefsteak, Imperial and Harvey sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, fruits in brandy, syrup, Soyers relish, essence of coffee, assorted essences of anchovies, raspberry, vinegar, French capers, salad oil, white wine vinegar, Durham mustard, currants tapioca, mixed peel, carway seeds, crystallized fruits, assorted pottedmeats, ham, beef, tongue, strawberry, bloaters, anchovy, Milton oysters, carton muscatels, figs, isinglass, cocoa paste, assorted jams and jellies, pearl barley, tart fruits, gooseberries, rhubarb, plums, damson cherries, apples, red and black currants, greengages, lobrador salmon, Bologne and Oxford sausages, maccaroni, vermicelli, fresh herrings, herrings a'la sardine, white bait, Mackerel in sauce, large heads asparagus, assorted and truffled pates of partridge, lark, woodcock, snipe, pate de foie gras, ditto de canard, ditto d'oie de strasbourg, oatmeal, chocolate, patent preserved spiced beef, bacon, Russia ox tongues, ditto in jelly, Burkeley cheese, Wilts' bacon, preserved York ham, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to MILITARY OFFICERS and TRAVELLERS.

Sale of Provisions, Wearing Apparel, Guns, Rifles, &c.

On Monday, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

20 assorted tropical campaigning provision cases, with locks and keys, size and weight allowing easy transit by mule carriage or otherwise. Average gross weight of each case is 88lb, containing all sorts of provisions. Hand-bills with full particulars of the contents of each case, can be had on application three days before the sale.

ALSO,

6 cases, containing blue pilot and superior jackets, gentlemen's blue flannel and serge, fashionable jackets, pilot superfine and fancy tweed trousers, suits of fancy tweed vests and trousers, fancy wool scarves, gentlemen's mixed witney Chesterfield overcoats, suits of coloured flannel jackets, vests and trousers, men's Scotch and wool shirts and pantaloons, blue serge shirts double backs, boy's black superfine cloth caps all wool, shirts, blue pilot trousers, honeycombe wool scarves, enamelled hide Napoleon's boots, black hide buckle strops, &c., &c.

ALSO,

1 case, containing short Enfield rifles, Reilly Comblain patent with swords, bayonets and sling twist and Damascus double-barrelled guns, &c., &c.

SALE of the GOOD SHIPS "KRISHNA" and "MUCKEY."

On Saturday, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the good ship "Krishna," of 572 tons burthen, with yards, sails, anchor, rigging and all things appertaining to her as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour.

ALSO,

The good teak-built "Muckey" of 327 tons burthen, with yards, sails, anchor, rigging, and all things appertaining to her as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NASSICK.

To Let.—A well-furnished commodious House at Nassick with a large Garden and conveniently situated. For terms apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A remarkably light nearly new English-built Buggy with a powerful Grey Arab Horse, about 14-1 and 6 years of age, and plate mounted Harness. Can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

A Henry's single Rifle in case complete, will be sold cheap to ensure speedy sale.

V. Bessiere's Brandy of superior quality Rs. 20 per doz.

Bombay, 12th February, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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